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A Collection of Hindí Roots, with Remarks on their Derivation and Classification.—By DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.

This Collection was prepared by me some years ago and was originally intended to form part of my Comparative Grammar of the Gaudian Languages, and to illustrate the Chapter on Roots. The present introductory remarks give the substance of that chapter.

The Hindí, like any other language, possesses roots. By this term I here mean the constant element in any series of sense-related words. Thus in the Hindí words *bol-í* "speech," *bol-áhať* "calling," *bol-aná* "speaking," *bol-á* "spoken," *bol-ai* "he speaks," &c. the constant element *bol* is the root; the remainder are suffixes and vary according to the meaning which is to be expressed by means of the root.

A root may be determined in Hindí, or for that matter in any Gaudian language, by detaching the suffix of the 3rd person singular present *ai* (or *e*) from the word, when the remainder will be the root. Thus in *bol-ai* "he speaks," *kar-ai* "he does," *bújh-ai* "he understands," *bol*, *kar* and *bújh* are the roots respectively.

For comparing Hindí roots with Sanskrit, this is the most convenient rule. For a large number of Hindí roots are not derived from the pure Sanskrit root, but from that modified form of it, which is confined to the present tense (or the so-called special tenses generally). Thus the Sanskrit root *budh* "understands," takes the form *budhga* in the present tense, whence arises the Hindí form *bújh*. From the Sanskrit *budh* comes the 3rd person sing. present *budhyate*, in Hindí *bújhai*; but from it comes also the participle future passive *bodhavya* "to be understood"; in Eastern Hindí this form is *bújhab* or *bujhib*, Western Hindí

būjhībau, which transliterated into Sanskrit would be *budhyitavya*. This shows that in Hindī the form *būjh* acts as a root, precisely as *budh* does in Sanskrit.

Putting aside mere phonetic differences, as in the Hindī *sikh* or *sikh*, Marāthī *śik* "learn," Eastern Hindī *char*, Western Hindī *chal* "walk," the Gauḍian languages differ very little with regard to their roots. There are, however, a few exceptional cases of roots which are confined to some particular Gauḍian language. Thus "see" is in Sindhī *pas*, Marāthī *pāh*, but in Hindī *dis* or *dekh*, the Sanskrit *paś*, *preksh* and *drīṣ*; again "come" is in Sindhī *ach*, Bangālī *āis* or *ās*, but in Hindī *āv* or *ā*, the Sanskrit *āgachh* and *āyā*.

Roots, as a rule, do not undergo any change, when entering into conjunction with suffixes; except in the formation of the Causal Verb, in which case a long vowel is always shortened; thus *bol-ānā* "to speak," but *bul-ānā* "to call"; *chhoy-ānā* "to loose," but *chhur-ānā* "to cause to loose"; *ghūm-ānā* "to turn," but *ghūm-ānā* "to cause to turn"; *pī-nā* "to drink," but *pī-lānā* "to cause to drink", &c. There are, however, a few exceptional cases of changeable roots. These are *kar* "do," *dhar* "place," *jā* "go," *le* "take," *de* "give," *mar* "die." These roots assume a considerably different form in the formation of the past participle and past tense; viz., the first five become *ka* or *ki*, *dha* or *dhi*, *ga* or *gi*, *la* or *li*, *da* or *di* respectively, and *mar* becomes *mu*. The regular, unchanged forms, however, also occur, and generally these three forms are peculiar to some one or other of the Hindī dialects. Thus the High Hindī has the past participle *ki-yā* "done," Eastern Hindī *ka-il* or *ka-yal*, but Western Hindī *kar-au*; Eastern Hindī also has the radical form *ki* in *ki-his* "he did," *ki-hin* "they did."* So also High Hindī *mu-ā* or *mar-ā* "dead," Eastern Hindī *mu-il* or *mu-al*.

Roots, when determined as above explained, may be divided into two classes, primary and secondary. To the former class belong all those roots, the originals of which, though sometimes more or less disguised by subsequent phonetic modifications, exist in Sanskrit. Secondary roots are those, which have no Sanskrit original, though their origin can be traced to Sanskrit elements. Thus the Hindī root *khā* "eat" is a primary one; for its original is the Sanskrit root *khād*; but the Hindī root *pañh* "enter" is secondary; for there is no Sanskrit root *pravishṭ*, though there is a Sanskrit participle *pravishṭa* "entered" (of the root *pra-viṣ*), from which it is derived.

Among the primary roots there are a few which have suffered no phonetic modification. Thus, the common root *chal* "walk"; W. H. *chalai*, H. H. *chale*, Skr. *chalati*, "he walks." (The E. H., however, has *charai*). But most of them have passed through some sort of phonetic

* *h* is a cuphonic insertion, for the sake of assimilation to *lih-is* "he took", *lih-in* "they took".

change. These changes are of seven kinds, of which sometimes one, sometimes several have affected the same root. They are—

1. Simple *phonetic permutation*, consisting in the elision or softening of a consonant, the contraction of adjacent vowels, and the like. *E. g.*, *khá* “eat,” Skr. *khád*; *chú* “leak,” Skr. *chhut*;—*tor* “break,” Skr. *trot* (causal of *truṭ*); *paṛ* “fall,” Skr. *pat*;—*paros* “distribute,” Skr. *parivesh*; *ho* “be,” Skr. *bhú* (*bhava*), &c.

2. *Incorporation of the “class-suffix,”* that is, the suffix, which in Sanskrit is inserted between the root and the personal endings, and according to which Sanskrit roots are divided into ten classes. In Hindí these suffixes are incorporated with the roots. Thus, *bújh* “understand,” Skr. *budh* + *ya* (*budh* IVth class); *kop* “be angry,” Skr. *kup* + *ya* (*kup* IVth); *nách* “dance,” Skr. *nrít* + *ya* (*nrít* IVth); *sun* “hear,” Skr. *ṣṛi* + *nu* (*ṣru* Vth); *bhanj* “break,” Skr. *bhanaj* (*bhanj* VIIth); *ján* “know,” Skr. *já* + *ná* (*jñá* IXth), &c.

3. *Incorporation of the passive suffix ya.* Thus, *lag* “belong,” Skr. *lag* + *ya*; *sích* “irrigate,” Skr. *sich-ya*; *de* “give,” Skr. *dí* + *ya* (*dá*), &c.

4. *Change of “class.”* In Sanskrit all roots are divided into ten classes, partly according to the various suffixes which some take before the personal endings in conjugation, partly according to internal phonetic changes which some undergo. The simplest roots are those of the VIth class; they are not subject to any internal change, but merely add the suffix *a*. In Hindí all roots alike are reduced to the simple form of the VIth class. This is done (*a*) by sometimes substituting the suffix *á* of the VIth class, for another suffix; or (*b*) by changing the final vowels of other class-suffixes (*ú* in the Vth and VIIIth classes, *á* in the IXth class) to *a*. Thus (*a*) *páva* “obtain” (VIth), Skr. *práp* + *nu* (Vth; as if it were *práp* + *a* VIth); *mánga* “ask” (VIth), Skr. *márg* + *aya* (Xth); again (*b*) *kara* “do” (VIth), Skr. *kar-u* (VIIIth, *kṛi*); *jána* “know” (VIth), Skr. *já* + *ná* (IXth, *jñá*). That is, the Hindí roots *páv*, *márg* (मार्ग), *kar*, *ján*, all of the VIth class, correspond to the Sanskrit roots *práp*, *márg*, *kṛi*, *jñá*, of the Vth, Xth, VIIIth and IXth classes respectively, &c.

5. *Change of “voice.”* Some Hindí roots are derived from the passive base of a Sanskrit root. Thus, *bhaj* “break” (active), Skr. *bhaj* + *ya* “be broken” (passive of *bhanj*); *de* “give,” Skr. *dí-ya* “be given” (*dá*); *sak* “can,” Skr. *sak* + *ya* (*sak*); *bič* “sell” (act. intrans.), Skr. *vikri-ya* (*vikrí*), &c.

6. *Change of tense.* Some Hindí roots are derived from the future base of a Sanskrit root. Thus *dekh* “see,” Skr. *drakshya* (future of *dríṣ*); (old H.) *nakh* or *nañkh* “destroy” or “throw away,” Skr. *nañkshya* (future of *naṣ*); (old H.) *krahk* “draw,” Skr. *krahshya* (future of *kriṣh*); *khech* or *khaich* “draw,” Skr. *krahshya* (future of *kriṣh*).

7. *Addition of the pleonastic suffix api.* Thus *suháv* "please," Skr. *sukh* (as if it were *sukhápí*). In causal roots this is the universal rule; e. g., *karáv* (or shortened *kará*) "cause to do," as if it were derived from a Sanskrit root *karápi* (instead of *kári*).

It will be observed that the laws 2 and 4, and again 3 and 5 are closely connected.

The preservation of a final single consonant (especially a hard consonant) in a Hindí root is a sure sign of its having been affected by the 3rd or 5th law. The final *g* of such a very common root as *lag* would not have been able to escape elision during its passage through Prákrit, unless it had been protected by another consonant following it; Skr. *lagati* "he belongs" would become Pr. *laaï*, H. *lai*; but Skr. *lagyate* is Pr. *laggäi*, H. *lagai* or *lage*.*

The termination *aya* of Sanskrit roots (or rather bases) of the Xth class and of causals is contracted in Prákrit to *e*. This *e* is changed to *a* in Hindí, by the 4th law. Thus Skr. *márgaya* "ask" is Pr. *magge*, H. *mán̄ga* (मँग); Skr. *troṭaya* "break" is Pr. *toḍe*, H. *toṛa*. On the same principle the Skr. *vikriya* "sell" (pass.), which in Pr. becomes *vikke*, is H. *bika*; thus Skr. *vikriyate* "it sells," Pr. *vikkeï*, H. *bikai* or (contracted) *bike*.

Secondary roots may be divided into three sorts, according to the manner of their derivation; whence they may be called derivative, denominative and compound roots.

1. *Derivative roots* are those which are obtained by the *shortening of a radical vowel*. E. g., *nah* "flow" from *nahá* "bathe", Skr. *sná*. It will be observed that this process is the exact reverse of the well-known method by which Causals are formed in Sanskrit. These are made by *lengthening a radical vowel*; e. g., from the simple root *kar* "do" Sanskrit forms the causal root *kári* "cause to do," for which, by the 7th law, Hindí places *karáv* or *kará*. Now, mistaking *nahá*, which really is a simple root, to be a causal root (as if it meant "cause to flow"), Hindí re-derives from it a simple root *nah*; the pair of roots *nahá* and *nah* being, in outward appearance, exactly like the pair *kará* and *kar*.

2. *Denominative roots* are made by treating nouns, as if they were roots. The nouns which may be treated in this way are either substantives or participles. To the former class belong such roots as *jam* "germinate," derived from the Sanskrit substantive *janma* "birth" (of the Skr. root *jan* "be born"). Of the other kind are *pañh* "enter," derived from the

* This process is expressly mentioned by Prákrit Grammarians, in the case of a few roots; as Pr. *ruijhái* (or *rubhái*) act. "he hinders" as well as pass. "he is hindered," from Skr. pass. *rudhyate* "he is hindered," while the Skr. act. is *runaddhi* (VIIth cl.); see H. C. 4, 218, 245, 248. But it clearly occurred in more cases, than they recognized; thus, in all those cases enumerated in H. C. 4, 250. The case of the Hindí root *bhaj* "break" is exactly similar. See also S. Goldschmidt in J. G. O. Soc., Vol. XXIX, p. 492. and Weber *Saptaśataka*, p. 64.

Sanskrit participle *pravishṭa* “entered” (of the Skr. root *pra-viṣ* “enter”); *baith* “sit” and *pīth* “beat”, derived respectively from the Sanskrit participles *upavishṭa* “sitting” and *piṣṭa* “beaten” (of the Skr. roots *upaviṣ* and *piṣh*).*

3. *Compound roots* consist of the Sanskrit root *kṛi* “do” or “make,” and some noun governed by it in the accusative case; in fact, they represent *phrases* in a contracted and much corrupted state. They can easily be recognized by their terminal consonant *k*, which alone remains of their original radical element *kṛi*. Thus *chuk* “cease” is derived from *chyt* + *kṛi*, which is a compound of the Sanskrit noun *chyt* “flowing away” and *kṛi* “make;” *e. g.*, the Skr. 3rd pers. sing. pres. *chyt-kṛiyate*, lit., “he is made a flowing away,” is Pr. *chukkei*, H. *chukai* (or *chuke*) “he ceases.” Similarly *ruk* “stop” or “be hindered” comes from *rut* + *kṛi*, *i. e.*, from the Sanskrit noun *rudh* “hindrance” and root *kṛi* “make;” again *kasak* “be pained” or “suffer pain” from *kasham* + *kṛi*, *i. e.*, from the Skr. noun *kasha* “pain” + *kṛi* “make.” It is probable, I think, that the Prākṛit termination (3rd sing. pres.) *kei*, Hindî *kai* or *ke*, is phonetically derived from the Sanskrit passive *kṛiyate* “he is made,” Skr. *rut karoti* would mean “he makes a hindrance”; this phrase, being treated as a compound word, would form the passive *rutkṛiyate*, † “he is made a hindrance” or “he is hindered,” whence would regularly arise the Prākṛit *rukkei*, and the Hindî *rukai* or *rukke* “he is hindered.” Many of these compound roots are intransitive, which would naturally agree with their derivation from a Sanskrit passive root or base. Others which are transitive could, however, be no less easily derived in the same way, by the aid of the fifth of the above-mentioned laws, the “change of voice.”

By far the largest number of Hindî roots can be brought under one or the other of the above-mentioned classes. Still there remains a small number of roots, the derivation of which, as yet, cannot be satisfactorily explained; *e. g.*, *dho* “carry,” *laṭ* “return.” Even these, further research will probably show to belong to one of the two great classes.

The root *dekh* claims some special consideration on account of the controversy regarding its origin to which it has given rise. Various

* Beames in his *Comp. Grammar*, Vol. III, p. 37 (footnote) says about me that “he discussed this as if it was his own discovery in *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. I, p. 357.” The word “if” is superfluous. The fact is, my article appeared in the December number of that *Journal* in 1872, and was written some months previously. Beames’ 1st Vol. appeared towards the end of that year, and I did not receive it till after some time in 1873; so that when I wrote the article, it was impossible for me to know, that my views had been anticipated by Beames; though, indeed, it may be questioned, whose the merit of the first discovery is, if such a matter can be dignified by that name. Moreover my theory has a much wider application than Beames’, as it includes nouns as well as participles.

† A mongrel form, no doubt, but nothing unusual in colloquial speech.

theories have been put forward,* among which that of Childers is now probably more generally accepted than any other. Stated briefly, his theory, as first applied to the Pali root-form *dakkh*, is that this root is derived from the Sanskrit future base *drakshya* (Skr. *drakshyati* = Pali *dakkhati*), its original future meaning having been forgotten in later times†. The theory, if true, must, of course, equally apply to the root in its Prākṛit and Gauḍian form *dekh*. In this form, however, it can hardly be directly connected with the future base. But there is, both in Prākṛit and Gauḍian, another very common root *pekh*, also meaning “see”. It appears to me most probable that the original form *dakh* was in course of time changed to *dekh*, in order to assimilate it to *pekh*.‡ The formation of such, more or less unintentional, assimilations is quite in keeping with the genius of vernacular languages. There are some very striking instances in Hindī. For example there is in E. Hindī the pair of roots *de* “give”, and *le* “take”, representing the Sanskrit roots *dā* and *labh*. The 3rd singular present are *dey*, *ley*, Pr. *deī*, *lei*; here *ley* and *lei* “he takes” are formed in assimilation to, or after the analogy of *dey* and *deī* “he gives”. Prākṛit has also the regular form *lahāi* “he takes”, from Skr. *labhate*. Again the E. Hindī has the past participles *dihal* “given”, *lihal* “taken”; here *dihal* is formed after the analogy of *lihal*, from Prākṛit *lahida*. From the transitive pair of roots *pekh* and *dekh*, another, similarly assimilated, pair *pikh* and *dikh* is derived with, generally,§ an intransitive meaning “be seen”, “appear”. A more serious objection to Childers’ theory, in my mind, was the fact, that the origin assigned to

* The whole subject of this controversy will be found briefly, but lucidly reviewed in Beames’ *Comp. Grammar*, Vol. III, pp. 45, 46. He does not mention, however, the ingenious theory of the two Goldschmidts (Paul and Siegfried), who explain *dakkh* as a denominative root derived from the past participle *drishṭa*, by assuming the well-known modern pronunciation of क् *sh* as क् *kh* to have already existed in Prākṛit; (see S. Goldschmidt’s *Prācṛtica*, pp. 6—8, and P. Goldschmidt’s *Essay in Göttinger Nachrichten*, 1874, pp. 518—520). But there is no evidence, really, of the existence of that usage in Prākṛit; moreover in the modern vernaculars, क् would not be pronounced क् , when it stood first in a conjunct, but only when it stood singly or second in a conjunct; thus one might hear *purukh* (पुरुष) or *barkhā* (बर्षा), but not *jekhṭh* (जेट्ट, always *jeshtle*).

† In Kuhn’s *Beiträge zur vergleichenden Sprachforschung*, Vol. VII, p. 450; also in a private letter to myself.

‡ Beames also was of this opinion in his *Comp. Gr.* Vol. I, p. 162, where he remarks: “it is perhaps worth notice that in scenic Prākṛit a very frequent word for ‘seeing’ is *pekh*, and that possibly the existence of this verb may have had some influence on the creation of the somewhat anomalous form *dekh*. The idea is based on the well-known fondness of the Indians for jingling words of similar sound.” He now appears to have abandoned it, in Vol. III, p. 46. But it cannot be dispensed with; so far at least, as the relation of the later *dakkh* to the earlier *dakkh* is concerned.

§ In the old Hindī of Chand’s *Prithirāja Rasau*, *dikh* and *pikh* are commonly used in a transitive sense (see, *e. g.*, the verse on p. 39); also in modern Hindī occasionally.

dekh seemed to be an unique one. So far as I know, no parallel case of such a process of creation of a new root from the future base has hitherto been shown to exist. Quite lately, however, in my reading of Chand's Prithirája Rasau, preparatory to my edition of it in the Bibliotheca Indica,* I have come across two other striking instances of that process, so that I now incline to consider Childers' theory to be fully proved. For this reason, I have now† inserted it in the list of laws of formation of roots, above enumerated. Those two instances are the roots *nakkh* or *nañkh* "destroy" or "throw away" and *krakkh* "draw" or "pull." The former occurs, *e. g.*, in the following verses:

दृढकि तसबौ कर नपै ॥ (or नष्यै) 27, 88.

i. e. "impatiently he throws away his rosary with his hand"; again

द्वय सार सुष्यं निसकंत नष्यं ॥ 27, 84.

i. e. "the chiefs of the cavalry he fearlessly destroyed."

The root *krakkh* occurs in the following lines:

बिना लज्ज पष्यै सची दुंदि पिष्यौ ।

मनौ दिंभरु जांनिकै सीव क्रष्यौ ॥

i. e. "unblushingly searching for a partner, Sachí (wife of Indra) espied him, and, like as the fish her young, so she drew him to herself."

Now the origin of these two curious roots finds a very easy explanation, by applying to them Childers' theory. The future of the root *naç* "perish" is in Sanskrit *nañkshyati*, which would be Pr. *nañkhaï* or *nakkhaï*, whence in Hindí *nañkhai* or *nakkhai* with meaning of the present. It is to be noted, that in Hindí the meaning of the root has become transitive (by the 5th law). Similarly the Sanskrit future of the root *krish* "draw" is *krakshyati*, Apábhranṣa Pr. *krakhaï*, whence in Hindí, with meaning of present tense, *krakkhai*. It should be observed, that the rhyme in the above lines would require *kríkhyau* or a root *krík*. This may serve to illustrate the process by which assimilations of radical forms are brought about in the vernaculars.

But further there is a another well-known Hindí root, the origin of which, hitherto very puzzling, now finds an easy solution and thus serves as an additional confirmation of Childers' theory. This is the root *khech* or *khaich* or *kheñch* (खेँच) or *khaiñch* (खैँच) "draw." The Sanskrit conjunct *ksh* may change in Prákrit to *kkh* or *chehh*; thus the Skr. root *preksh* "see" becomes *pekkh* or *pechchh* in Prákrit; the Sanskrit future base *drakshya*

* Three fasciculi of this Epic have been published, one of the 1st Vol. by Mr. Beames, and two of the 2nd Vol. by myself; a fourth fasciculus (3rd of Vol. II) as well as an annotated English translation of the 1st fasc. of Vol. II will appear in the course of this year.

† It is not in the list given in my Comparative Grammar, pp. 161—171.

“will see” becomes *dakkhā* or *dachchhā* in Prākṛit (see H. C. 3, 171).^{*} Similarly the Sanskrit future base *krakshya* or *karkshya* would, in Prākṛit, become *kakkhā* or *kachchhā*; and the Sanskrit compound future base *ākarkshya* (of root *á* + *krish* “draw”) would become *ákkhā* or *áchchhā*. With the insertion of the usual euphonic *y*, the latter would become *áyachchhā*. The Prākṛit 3rd singular future accordingly might be *áyachchhāi* or (with the not unusual nasalization instead of the reduplication of a consonant) *áyañchhāi*; and, assuming Childers’ theory to be true, this form might occur as a present, equivalent to the Sanskrit *karshati*. Now what I have thus constructed theoretically, is an actual fact, as testified by Hema Chandra in his Grammar (4, 187). He gives the following forms *áyañchhāi*, *ayañchhāi*, *áiñchhāi*† as Prākṛit equivalents of the Skr. *karshati*. The last form *áiñchhāi* (आइंक्कइ) has arisen by contracting *ya* into *i*, and is that form which has immediately passed into Hindî, with this difference only, that *chh* has been disaspirated (a process not uncommon in the modern vernaculars). Hindî has *aiñchāi* or *ençhāi* (ऐंँचै or ऐंँचै). Now to return to *khech* and its compeers; the un-compounded root *krish* would yield a Prākṛit form *kachchhāi* or *kañchhāi*, which in Hindî, by transferring the lost aspiration of *chh* to *k* and by assimilation to *aiñchāi* and *ençhāi*, would result in the modern forms *khaiñchāi* or *kheñchāi* (खैँँचै or खेंँँचै), or without nasalization, *khaichāi* and *khechāi*. It will be observed that the later forms *kheñchāi* or *khaiñchāi* are related to what would be the earlier forms *khañchāi* or *kañchhāi*, just as the modern *dekhai* and Prākṛit *dekhhāi* are to the Pāli *dakkhāti*.

There are two other roots which also deserve a special word. One is the root *hokh* “be” or “become.” It is an equivalent of the commoner root *ho* by the side of which it is very commonly used in Eastern Hindî. In Western Hindî, I believe, it is unknown. It is regularly conjugated, through all tenses. Its origin is obscure. I am inclined to look upon it as formed by the same (practically pleonastic) suffix *sk* which also occurs in such roots as *achchh* “be”, *gachchh* “go”, *yachchh* “hold”, the element *sk* would change in Prākṛit either to *kch* or to *chchh*; so that *bhúsk* (or *bhavask*) would become Pr. *hokkh*, H. *hokh*, just as *ásk* (of *ás*) becomes Pr. *achchh*, H. *achh*, or *gask* (of *gam*) becomes Pr. *gachchh*. Possibly—though I do not think it, probable—the origin of *dekh* might be accounted for in a similar way.

* See also footnote on page 49. The Prākṛit word *sarichchhā* “similar” exhibits the root-form *dichecha*, which is to *dekkh* (or *dikkh*), as *pechchh* is to *pekkh*. On the other hand its Sanskrit equivalent *sadríksha* exhibits the Prākṛit root *dekh* or *dichh* in its Sanskrit dress *drikskh*, and is, I believe, the only instance of the admission of that mongrel Prākṛit root into Sanskrit.

† The MS. readings vary. H. C. also gives the forms *anachchhāi* and *nachhāi*; in the former the nasal has been transferred to fill up the hiatus, in the latter *ái* is contracted into *a*.

The other is the still more common root *áv* (or H. H. *á*) "come." Its origin has, I think, not yet been satisfactorily explained. One would naturally connect it with the Skr. root *á-yá*, from which, clearly the Maráthi root *ye* "come" is derived. But this does not explain the terminal consonant *v* in the Hindî *áv*. Now it is a curious fact, that the root *áv* imitates, in every respect, the conjugational forms of the root *páv* (Skr. *práp* = *pra-áp*), instead of those of the root *já* "go" (Skr. *yá*) which one would expect it to follow. Thus, present participle E. H. *ávat* or W. H. *ávatu* "coming," E. H. *pávat* or W. H. *pávatu** "obtaining," but E. H. *ját* or W. H. *játu* "going;" past participle E. H. *áil* or *áyal* or *ává*, W. H. *áyau* "come," E. H. *páil* or *páyal* or *pává*, W. H. *páyau* "obtained," but E. H. *gáil* or *gayal* or *gayá*, W. H. *gayau* "gone;" 3rd sing. present H. *ávai*, H. H. *áve* "he comes," H. *pávai*, H. H. *páve* "he obtains," but H. *jáy*, H. H. *jáe* "he goes." I incline, therefore, to think that there is here another instance of the, already noticed, tendency of the Indian Vernaculars to assimilate verbal forms, so that the *v* in *áv* is due to the influence of *páv*; an influence, natural enough, when it is remembered that *v*, equally with *y*, is often inserted between two adjacent vowels for the sake of euphony.† This assimilation is a very old one. There are traces of it in Prákrit as well as in the Gipsy dialects. In Prákrit there is the 3rd sing. pres. *ávēi*,‡ and shortened *ávāi* (H. C. 4, 367) "he comes." The regular Prákrit form would be *áávi* or shortened *áái* (see H. C. 4, 240); but just as there is *utthēi* or shortened *utthāi* (H. C. 4, 17) for *utthāvi* or *utthāi* (see Vr. 8, 25) "he stands up" (of root *ut-sthā*), so there might be *áēi* or *áāi* (of root *á-yá*), from which, by the insertion of the connecting consonant *v*, there would arise *ávēi* and *ávāi*.§

The following List of Hindî Roots is arranged alphabetically, in two parts. Part I contains primary roots, while Part II consists of secondary roots.

* *Páyatu* in Kellogg's Hindi Grammar, p. 202, § 377, is a misprint.

† This influence of *páv* even intrudes occasionally into the conjugation of *já* "go"; thus the E. H. has sometimes *jává* "gone," like *ává*, *pává*; and the 3rd sing. pres. *jáve* is rather common in H. H. beside *jáe* or *jáye*.

‡ This form is quoted by Dr. R. Mitra from the Pingala in the Vocabulary appended to his edition of the Sankshipta-sára. I have not been able to verify it; but the form is not intrinsically improbable.

§ It is just possible to connect *áv* with the Skr. root *api-i*; thus 3rd sing. *apyeti* Pr. *appēi* or *ápēi* or *ávēi* (cf. *kādam* "to do" for *kattum*). H. C. 4, 400 seems to refer it to Skr. *á-pad* (or better *á-pat*?). The Bangáli uses an altogether different root, *áis* or *ás*. Beames, in his Comparative Grammar (III, pp. 44, 45) rightly refers this root, as well as the Sindhí *ach*, to the Skr. root *á-gachh* (of *á-gam*). Disaspiration of an aspirate and pronunciation of *chh* as *s* are not uncommon in the Indian vernaculars (see my Comparative Grammar, §§ 11, 145, exc. 2). The root *ágachh* would become in Pr. *áchh* (see Delius, *Radices Pracriticae*, pp. 69, 70) or *áyachh*; by contraction in Bangáli, the former would become *ás* (for *áchh*), the latter *áis* (for *áchh*). The root *áis* might, however, be also referred to the Sanskrit root *á-vis*.

PART I.—*Primary Roots.**

- 1 अट् *roam* = Skr. अट्, Passive अट्ते (with active sense), Pr. अट्टइ (H. C. 4, 230), H. अटै.
- 2 अनुहर् *resemble* = Skr. अनु + ह्, I. cl. अनुहरति, Pr. अनुहरइ (H. C. 4, 259 = Skr. सदृशीभवति), E. H. अनुहरै.
- 3 आव् *come*, see introductory remarks, p. 41.
- 4 आहर् *feed* = Skr. आ-ह्, I. cl. आहरति, Pr. आहरइ (H. C. 4, 259 = Skr. खादति), E. H. आहरै.
- 5 उखाड् *pluck up* = Skr. उत् क्ष्, I. cl. उत्कर्षति, Pr. उक्खड्डइ (H. C. 4, 187), H. उखाडै (with transfer of aspiration, as in खिचै, see p. 40 and my Comp. Gramm. § 132); see No. 28.
- 6 उघाड् *reveal* = Skr. उद्-घट्, X. cl. उद्घाटयति, Pr. उग्घाडेइ or VI. cl. उग्घाडइ (H. C. 4, 33), H. उघाडै.
- 7 उट् *rise* = Skr. उत्-स्था, Passive उत्थीयते (with active sense), Pr. उट्टेइ (cf. E. M. p. 27 and Ls. p. 345, also उत्थेइ) or VI. cl. उट्टइ (H. C. 4, 17), H. उठे. In Pr. also VI. cl. उट्टाअइ or contr. उट्टाइ (Vr. 8, 26), in H. *deest*.
- 8 उड् *fly* = Skr. उद्-डी, IV. cl. उड्डीयते, Pr. उड्डेइ (Cw. p. 99, Spt. v. 223) or VI. cl. उड्डइ, H. उडै.
- 9 उतर् *descend* = Skr. उत्-तृ, I. cl. उत्तरति, Pr. उत्तरइ (H. C. 4, 339), H. उतरै.
- 10 उथल् intr. *upset, come off from, come down* = Skr. उत्-शल, I. cl. उत्-शलति (उच्छलति), Pr. उथलइ (H. C. 4, 174), H. उथलै.
- 11 उथार् or उथल् tr. *upset, take down* = Skr. उत्-शल, Causal उत्-शालयति, Pr. उथालेइ or VI. cl. उथालइ, H. उथालै or उथारै.
- 12 उपज् *grow up* = Skr. उत्-पद्, IV. cl. उत्पद्यते, Pr. उपज्जइ (cf. H. C. 3, 142), H. उपजै.
- 13 उबल् *boil* = Skr. उद्-ज्वल्, I. cl. उज्वलति, Pr. उव्वलइ, H. उबले; cf. root वल्.
- 14 उवार् *keep in reserve* = Skr. उद्-वृ, Causal उद्धारयति, Pr. उव्वारेइ or VI. cl. उव्वारइ, H. उवारै.
- 15 उभार् *raise up, excite* = Skr. उद्-भृ, Causal उद्भारयति, Pr. उव्वारेइ or VI. cl. उव्वारइ, H. उभारै.
- 16 उरह् or उलह् *grow up, also reprove* = Skr. उद्-लभ्, I. cl. उल्लभते, Pr. उल्लहइ (T. V. 3, 1. 133 = निस्सरति, H. C. 4, 259 has उल्लुहइ), E. H. उरहै, W. H. उलहै. In the sense "reprove" perhaps connected with उलय् ?
- 17 उहर् *subside* = Skr. अव-ह्, I. cl. अवतरति, Pr. ओहरइ (H. C. 4, 85 ओअरइ, v. 1. अहरइ (with euphonic ह्), H. उहरै.
- 18 ऊँव् *be drowsy* = Skr. ? , Pr. उँवइ (H. C. 4, 12 = निद्रायति), H. ऊँवै.

* See List of Abbreviations at the end of this article.

- 19 **उभ्** *be excited, raised up* = Skr. उद्-भू, I. cl. उद्भवति, Pr. उब्भवद् (Vr. 8, 3) or उब्भवद् (cf. भंति for भवन्ति H. C. 4, 365), H. उभै; or denom. from ऊर्ध्व, Pr. उब्भ, cf. H. C. 2, 59.
- 20 **ओद्** see secondary roots.
- 21 **ओट्** *burn* = Skr. अय-कुट्, IV. cl. अयकुट्यति, Pr. ओउट्टद्, H. औटै.
- 22 **औस** *rot* = Skr. अप-वस्, I. cl. अपवसति, Pr. अववसद् or आवसद्, H. औसै (for ओउसै).
- 23 **कर्** = Skr. कृ, VIII. cl. करोति, vedic also I. cl. करति, Pr. करद् (Vr. 8, 13), H. करै. In Pr. also X. cl. करेद् (H. C. 4, 337); Vedic also V. cl. कृणाति, Pr. कृणद् (Vr. 8, 13), *deest* in H.
- 24 **कस्** *test* = Skr. कप्, I. cl. कपति, Pr. कसद्, H. कसै.
- 25 **कस्** *tighten* = Skr. कृप्, I. cl. कर्षति, but also VI. cl. कृपति, whence Pr. कसद्, H. कसै.
- 26 **कह्** *say* = Skr. कथ्, X. cl. कथयति, Pr. कहेद् (Spt. v. 35) or VI. cl. कचद् (H. C. 4, 2. Cw. p. 99), H. कचै.
- 27 **काट्** *cut* = Skr. कृत्, Causal कर्तयति, Pr. कट्टेद् or VI. cl. कट्टद्, (cf. 1. sg. कट्टं H. C. 4, 385), H. काटै.
- 28 **काट्** *draw* see secondary roots.
- 29 **काँप्** or **कप्** *tremble* = Skr. कम्, I. cl. कम्पति, Pr. कंपद् (H. C. 1, 30), H. काँपै or कपै.
- 30 **किन्** or **कौन्** *buy* = Skr. क्री, IX. cl. क्रीणाति, Pr. किणद् (Vr. 8, 30) or किणद् (Dl. p. 22), H. किनै or कौनै.
- 31 **कूट्** *pound* = Skr. कुट्, X. cl. कुटयति, Pr. कुट्टेद् or VI. cl. कुट्टद्, H. कूटै.
- 32 **कूद्** or **कूद्** *jump* = Skr. क्खुद् (or क्खद्), I. cl. क्खुदते, Pr. कुंदद्, H. कूंदै or कूदै.
- 33 **कोड्** or **कोर्** *scrape, dig* = Skr. कुट्, X. cl. कोटयते, Pr. कोडेद् or कोडद्, W. H. कोडै or E. H. कोरै.
- 34 **कोप्** *be angry* = Skr. कुप्, IV. cl. कुप्यति, Pr. कुप्यद् (H. C. 4, 230), H. कोपै.
- 35 **खप्** *be expended, sold* = Skr. चप् (X. cl. or Causal of चि), Passive चयते, Pr. खप्यद्, H. खपै.
- 36 **खा** *eat* = Skr. खाद्, I. cl. खादति, Pr. खाच्यद् or (contracted) खाद् (H. C. 4, 228), H. खाय्*.
- 37 **खाँस्** *cough* = Skr. कास्, I. cl. कासते, Pr. कासद् or खासद्, (cf. H. C. 1, 181, खासिञ् = कासितं), H. खाँसै.
- 38 **खिल** *be delighted, flower* = Skr. क्रीड्, Pass. क्रीडते, Pr. खिडुद् or खिलद् (cf. H. C. 4, 168 खेडु and 4, 382 खेल), H. खिलै.

* In Prakrit also the Passive खाद्यते is used, apparently in an active sense; e. g. खज्जति "they eat" (Dl. p. 54, quoted from the Mṛcchhakatika; R. M. p. 87, seemingly quoting the same, gives खज्जदि).

- 39 खीज or खीभ् *be vexed* = Skr. खिद, VI. cl. खिन्दति; but also VII. cl. खिन्ने or IV. cl. खिचते, Pr. खिञ्जद् (H. C. 4, 224), H. खीजै or (corrupted) खीभै.
- 40 खुल् *be opened or open* = Skr. खुड्, Passive खुचते, Pr. खुड्ड or खुल्लद्, H. खुल्लै. See Nos. 41, 44.*
- 41 खूट् *pluck* = Skr. चोट, Passive चोटते (actively), Pr. खुड्द् (H. C. 4, 116, said to be a substitute for Skr. तोडते of root तुड्), H. खूट.
- 42 खेल *play* = Skr. क्रीड् (cp. कौल् and खेल्), I. cl. क्रीडति, Pr. खेड्ड् (H. C. 4, 188) or खेळद् (H. C. 4, 382), H. खेल्लै. (Pr. also कौलद् Dl. p. 47).
- 43 खो *throw away, lose* = Skr. क्षिप्, VI. cl. क्षिपति, Pr. खिवद्, H. खोय् (with खो for इव, see my Comp. Grammar, § 122).
- 44 खोल् *open* = Skr. खुड् *divide*, X. cl. खोडयति, Pr. खोडेद् or VI. cl. खोडद् or खोल्लद्, H. खोल्लै. See Nos. 40, 41.
- 45 गठ *tie* = Skr. ग्रंथ्, IX. cl. ग्रथति, also I. cl. ग्रन्थति, Pr. गंठद् (H. C. 4, 120), H. गठै.
- 46 गढ़ or गड़ *form, grave* = Skr. घट्, I. cl. घटते, Pr. गढद् (H. C. 4, 112), H. गढै or गड़ै. See Nos. 54, 59.
- 47 गढ़ाव *form* = Skr. घट्, Caus. घाटयति, Pr. गढावेद् or गढावद् (H. C. 4, 340), H. गढ़ावै.
- 48 गन् or गिन् *count* = Skr. गण्, X. cl. गणयति, Pr. गणेद् (S. B. 11, 27) or VI. cl. गणद् (H. C. 4, 358), H. गनै or (corr.) गिनै (see my Comp. Grammar § 35, note).
- 49 गस् *be spent* = Skr. गम्, Pass. गम्यते, Pr. गमद् (Vr. 7, 9, 8, 58) H. गसै.
- 50 गरिधाव् or गलिधाव् *to abuse* = Skr. गर्ह् or गल्ह्, X. cl. गर्हयति, Pr. गरिहावद् (cf. H. C. 2, 104) or गलिहावद्, E. H. गरिधावै for गरिहावै.
- 51 गल् *melt* = Skr. गल्, I. cl. गलति, Pr. गलद् (H. C. 4, 418), H. गल्लै.
- 52 गच् *seize* = Skr. ग्रह्, IX. cl. गृह्णाति, Pr. VI. cl. गेहद् (Vr. 8, 15) or गंहद् (T. V. 2, 4, 157), H. गहै.
- 53 गा *sing* = Skr. गै, I. cl. गायति, Pr. गाअद् or (contr.) गाद् (Vr. 8, 26), H. गाय्.
- 54 गाढ़ or गाड़ or E. H. गार्ह *form*; see secondary roots.
- 55 गिर् *fall* = Skr. गृ, VI. cl. गिरति, Pr. गिरद्, H. गिरै.
- 56 गुद् *thread* = Sk. गुफ्, VI. cl. गुफति, Pr. गुदद् (H. C. 1, 236), H. गुहै.
- 57 गोच् *catch* = Skr. ग्रुच् (or ग्रुच), I. cl. ग्रुचति, Pr. गुंचद्, H. गोचै.
- 58 घट् *decline* = Skr. घट् *depress*, Passive घटते, Pr. घटद्, H. घटै.
- 59 घड़ *form, happen* = Skr. घट्, I. cl. घटते, Pr. घडद् (H. C. 4, 112) H. घड़. See Nos. 46, 54.

* The roots खुल्, खोल्, खूट् are all connected with one another and with the Sanskrit roots चोट, खोट, खोड्, खोर, खोल, खुण्ड, खुड्, खुर, चुर, which all mean 1, "limp," 2, "divide" or "break." The original form, apparently, is चोट् or चर, or rather चुर.

- 60 वस् or विस *rub, be worn away* = Skr. वृष्, I. cl. वर्षति, Pr. VI. cl. वसद् (= वृषति) or विसद् (H. C. 4, 204, where it is said to be a substitute of वसति), H. वसे or विसै.
- 61 घाल् *throw, destroy, mix* = Skr. घट्, I. cl. घटते, Pr. घडुद् or वलद् (H. C. 4, 334, T. V. 3, 4, 6 where it is said to be a substitute of क्षपति), H. घालै.
- 62 घुल् or घेल् *mix with a liquid, dissolve* = Skr. घूर्ण् (also घुष् and घेल्), I. and VI. cl. घूर्णति (also घोणते, घुणति, घालयति), Pr. घुलद् or घोलद् (Vr. 8, 6. H. C. 4, 117), H. घुलै or घोलै (see also Bs. III, p. 56).
- 63 घूम *revolve* = Skr. घूर्ण्, VI. cl. घूर्णति, Pr. घुमद् (H. C. 4, 117), H. घूमै (also Bs. I, 344).
- 64 घेर *gather, surround* = Skr. ग्रह्?; compare H. घर *house* with Skr. गृह्.
- 65 चद् *mount, increase* = Skr. उत्-शद्, VI. cl. उच्छ्रति, Pr. (dropping उ) चडुद् or चडुद् (T. V. 3, 1. 128), H. चढै.*
- 66 चप् *be abashed* = Skr. चप् *press*, Passive चप्यते, Pr. चप्पद् (see H. C. 4, 395. चपिज्जद्, T. V. 3, 4, 65. चपिज्जद्), H. चपै. The transitive form is चाप् or चाँप्.
- 67 चर् *graze* = Skr. चर्, I. cl. चरति, Pr. चरद्, H. चरै.
- 68 चल or चाल् *walk* = Skr. चल, I. cl. चलति, Pr. चलद् or चलद् (H. C. 4, 231), H. चलै or चालै.
- 69 च्व *drip* = Skr. च्व, I. cl. च्वते, Pr. चवद् (H. C. 4, 233), H. चवै. See No. 74.
- 70 चाव् *masticate* = Skr. चव्, I. cl. चर्वति, Pr. चव्वद्, H. चावै (see also Bs. III, 40.)
- 71 चिन्त् *think* = Skr. चिन्त्, X. cl. चिन्तयति, Pr. चिन्तेद् (Spt. 156, H. C. 4, 265) or चिन्तद् (H. C. 4, 422), H. चिन्तै.
- 72 चिन् *gather* = Skr. चि, V. cl. चिनोति, Pr. VI. cl. चिणद् (Vr. 8, 29. H. C. 4, 241), H. चिनै.
- 73 चुन् *gather, choose* = Skr. चि, V. cl. चिनोति, Pr. VI. cl. चुणद् (H. C. 4, 238), H. चुन.
- 74 चू *leak* = Skr. चुत् (or श्युत्), I. cl. चोतति, Pr. चोचद् or चुचद् (H. C. 2, 77), H. चूर

* उत् + शद् lit. *fall upwards*, an unusual word in Skr., but formed exactly like the common compound उत् + पत्.—The final द् of शद् becomes ड् in Pr., see H. C. 4, 130 भडद् and Vr. 8, 51. H. C. 4, 219 रुडद्. The initial उ is dropped, and the aspiration of र् transferred to ड् or lost altogether, just as in the root चाह *desire*, from उच्छाह = उत्-साह or from इच्छा (see my Comp. Grammar § 132). In old H. the root is चडु; M. has both चढ and चड; but G., S. and B. have चड्, which is the form given by H. C. 4, 206 (चडद्). T. V. 3, 128 gives both चडुद् and चडद्.

- 75 *चूम* *kiss* = Skr. चुम्, I. cl. चूमति, Pr. चुम्बद् (Vr. 8, 71), H. चूमै.
 76 *का* *thatch* = Skr. कद्, X. cl. कादयति, Pr. काणद् (cf. Dl. 54) or VI. cl. काञ्चद् (T. V. 2, 4. 110 or कायद् in H. C. 4, 21) or काद् (by contraction; cf. Vr. 8, 26), H. काय्.
 77 *छिप्* or *चिप्* or *कुप्* *be hidden* = Skr. छि *dwell secretly*, Causal Passive छेष्यते, Pr. छेष्यद् or क्विप्पद्, H. क्विपै or (corr.) चिपै or कुपै.
 78 *कौ* or *कौद्* *touch* = Skr. स्पृग्, VI. cl. स्पृगति, Pr. क्विहद् or क्विवद् (H. C. 4, 182), H. कौहै or कौधै. See No. 80.*
 79 *कौज* *waste away* = Skr. क्विद्, Passive क्विद्यते, Pr. क्विज्जद् (H. C. 4, 434), H. कौजै.
 80 *कू* or *कुह्* *touch* = Skr. कुप्, VI. cl. कुपति, Pr. कुवद्, H. कूरे or कूधै. See No. 78.
 81 *कूट* or *कुट्* *be released* = Skr. कुट् *cut*, Pass. कुटयते, Pr. कुट्टद्, H. कूटै or कुटै.
 82 *कौड्* *release* = Skr. कुट् Causal कुटयति, Pr. कौडेद् or VI. cl. कौडद्, H. कौडै (see also Bs. III, 52).
 83 *जन्* *give birth* = Skr. जन्, Causal जनयति, Pr. जणद् (Spt. 75) or VI. cl. जणद्, H. जनै. Skr. also IV. cl. जायते, Pr. जाञ्चद् (H. C. 4, 136), H. *deest*.
 84 *जप्* *recite* = Skr. जल्प्, I. cl. जल्पति, Pr. जंपद् (Vr. 8, 24), H. जपद्.
 85 *जर* *be feverish* = Skr. ज्वर्, I. cl. ज्वरति, Pr. जरद्, H. जरै.
 86 *जल्* *burn* = Skr. ज्वल्, I. cl. ज्वलति, Pr. जलद् (H. C. 4, 365), H. जलै.
 87 *जा* *go* = Skr. या, II. cl. याति, Pr. VI. cl. जाञ्चद् or (contr.) जाद् (H. C. 4, 240), H. जाय्.
 88 *जाग्* or *जागर्* *watch* = Skr. जागट्, II. cl. जागर्ति, Pr. I. cl. जागरद् and VI. cl. जग्गद् (H. C. 4, 80), H. जागरै or जागै.
 89 *जान्* *know* = Skr. ज्ञा, IX. cl. जानाति, Pr. VI. cl. जाणद् (H. C. 4, 7), H. जानै, (also Bs. III, 41).
 90 *जी* *live* = Skr. जीव्, I. cl. जीवति, Pr. जीञ्चद् (H. C. 1, 101), H. जीऐ.
 91 *जुम्* *fight* = Skr. युष्, IV. cl. युध्यते, Pr. जुड्भाद् (Vr. 8, 48), जुम्भै (also Bs. I, 328). In old H. also भुम्.

* H. C. 4, 182 identifies the roots क्विह् and क्विव् with Skr. स्पृग्, for which he gives the Pr. Pass. क्विप्पद् (H. C. 4, 257). The latter is merely a hardened form of क्विप्पद्, which would be the regular Pass. of क्विवद् or rather of क्विहद्. Now Skr. स्पृग् = Pr. क्विह् or, on account of labial प्, = कुह् (see No. 80); again in Pr., ह् = भ् = व्य् = व्व्. Hence Skr. स्पृग्यते = Pr. *क्विह्यद् = *क्विप्पद् = क्विप्पद्. It follows that the radical forms क्विव् and कुव् (II. कौ and कू) are derivative roots, made from the Passives क्विप्प and कुप्प, and that the Skr. root कुप् is merely the Pr. root कुव् in a Skr. dress (cf. Pr. पङ्गप्यद् &c., and see S. Goldschmidt in J. G. O. S. 29, 493).

- 92 जुट् *be joined* = Skr. जुट्, Passive जुटन्ते, Pr. जुट्टद्, H. जुट्टै; a very old secondary denominative root of युक्त p. p. of Skr. root युज्.
- 93 जोड़् *join* = Skr. जुट्, X. cl. जोटयति, Pr. जोडेद् or VI. cl. जोडद्, H. जोड़ै.
- 94 भाट् *argue, dispute* = Skr. भाट्, I. cl. भाटति, Pr. भाटद्, H. भाटै. See No. 96.
- 95 भाड् or भर् *fall off* = Skr. शट्, VI. cl. (शटति), Pr. भाडद् (H. C. 4, 130 for बडद्), H. भाड़ै or भरै. See No. 97.
- 96 भाँट् *rush about* = Skr. भाट्, Passive भाटन्ते (used in active sense), Pr. भाँटद् (H. C. 4, 161. for भाट्टद्), H. भाँटै.*
- 97 भाँड् *sweep off* = Skr. शट्, Causal शाटयति, Pr. भाडेद् or VI. cl. भाडद्, H. भाँड़ै. See No. 95.
- 98 भाल् *polish* = Skr. ज्वल् *shine* (?), Causal ज्वालयति, Pr. *भालेद् or VI. cl. *भालद्, H. भालै; cf. Skr. भस्त्रा *brilliance*, भस्त्रका *flame*.
- 99 टक् or टंक् *stitch* = Skr. टंक्, I. cl. टङ्कति, Pr. टंकद्, H. टंक्कै or टक्कै. Probably a compound root of छ.
- 100 टूट् or तूट् *break* = Skr. चुट्, VI. cl. चुटति, but also IV. cl. चुटयति, Pr. तुट्टद् (H. C. 4, 230) or टुट्टद् (Pingal, as quoted by R. M. p. 99), H. तूटै or टूट.
- 101 ठग् *cheat* = Skr. श्यग्, I. cl. श्यगति, Pr. ठगद्, H. ठगै.
- 102 डार् or डाल् *throw away* = Skr. द् *be scattered*, Causal दारयति, Pr. *डारेद् or VI. cl. *डारद्, H. डारै or डाले (cf. H. C. I, 217 डरे).
*डारेद् or VI. cl. *डारद्, H. डारै or डाले (cf. H. C. I, 217 डरे).
- 103 डाँस् or डास् or डस् *bite* = Skr. दंश् or दस्, I. cl. दंशति or दसति, Pr. डसद् (H. C. I, 218) or डंसद्, H. डाँसै or डासै or डसै.
- 104 डोल् *swing* = Skr. डुल्, X. cl. दोलयति, Pr. डोलेद् (H. C. 4, 48) or डोलेद् (see H. C. I, 217 डोला) or VI. cl. डोलद्, H. डोल.
- 105 ढक् *cover* = Skr. श्यग्, Pass. श्यग्यते (used actively), Pr. ढक्केद्, (Spt. A. 54 for डग्गेद्) or VI. cl. ढक्कद् (H. C. 4, 21, where it

* In B. this root is confounded with भाँड् "sweep." It is closely connected with the root भाट्, the original meaning of which is preserved in Marāṭhī "rush violently into contact with," and in the Hindī भाट् "quickly." Hence it comes to mean, on the one hand, "dispute, argue"; on the other hand, "become intermixed confusedly", "be entangled." With the latter meaning the root भाट् has been received into Sanskrit; from it comes the Skr. भाट "shrub," "underwood," the H. भाट or भाड. The original meaning it has preserved in the Skr. भाटिति "quickly." The root may possibly be derived (as Bs. I, 177 says) from Skr. अधि+अट्, though the sense of "roam about very much" would be expressed rather by अति+अट्. But अध्यटति or Pass. अध्यटन्ते (in act. sense) would regularly give Pr. अभाटद् or अजभाटद् or (by elision of अ) भाटद् or भाट्टद्, whence modern भाटै or भाँटै. In the case of the root अट्, ट् does not change to ड. (see H. C. I, 195).

is said to be a substitute of ङाद्), H. ङकै. (See Wb. p. 43, 64, 67). Perhaps compound root of स्त्रग्-ङ्.

- 106 ढाँस् *accuse* = Skr. ? Pr. ढंसद् (H. C. 4, 118 where it is said to be a substitute for Skr. विटन्), H. ढाँसै. Perhaps a modification of डाँस्, No. 103.
- 107 ढूक् *approach* = Skr. ढौक्, I. cl. ढौकते, Pr. ढुक्कद्, H. ढूकै.
- 108 ढूँढ् *search* = Skr. ढुँढ्, VI. cl. ढुण्डति, Pr. ढुँढद्, H. ढूँढै.
- 109 तप् *burn* = Skr. तप्, I. cl. तपति, but also IV. cl. तप्यति, Pr. तप्पद् (see H. C. 4, 140 संतप्पद्), H. तपै.
- 110 तर् *cross* = Skr. तृ, I. cl. तरति, Pr. तरद् (H. C. 4, 86), H. तरै.
- 111 ताक् *attend* = Skr. तर्क्, X. cl. तर्कयति, Pr. तक्कैद् (H. C. 4, 370) or VI. cl. तक्कद्, H. ताकै.
- 112 तान् *stretch* = Skr. तन्, Causal तानयति, Pr. ताणैद् or VI. cl. ताणद्, H. तानै.
- 113 तार् *save* = Skr. तृ *cross*, Causal तारयति, Pr. तारेद् or VI. cl. तारद्, H. तारै.
- 114 तुल् intrans. *weigh, be weighed* = Skr. तुल्, Passive तुल्यते, Pr. तुल्लद्, H. तुलै.
- 115 तोड् or तोर *break* = Skr. त्रुट् *be torn*, Causal त्रोटयति, Pr. तोडेद् or VI. cl. तोडद् (see H. C. 4, 116, where however it is given as intrans.), W. H. तोडै or E. H. तोरै.
- 116 तोल् or तोल *weigh* = Skr. तुल्, X. cl. तोलयति or I. cl. तोलति, Pr. तोलेद् or तोलद् (T. V. 2, 4. 97), H. तोलै or तोलै.*
- 117 थम् or थन्द् *be arrested, be supported* = Skr. संभ्, I. cl. संभते, Pr. थम्भद्, H. थम्भै or थन्धै. See my Comp. Grammar § 120.
- 118 थाम् or थान्द् or थाम् or थम् *stop* = Skr. स्थम् *be firm*, Causal स्थम्भयति, Pr. थम्भैद् or VI. cl. थम्भद्, H. थाम्भै, &c.
- 119 थोप् *pile, prop* = Skr. स्तूप्, IV. cl. स्तूयति, Pr. थुप्पद्, H. थोपै.
- 120 दब् *be pressed down, be cowed* = Skr. दम्, Passive दम्यते, Pr. दम्भद् or *दब्भद्, H. दब्बै (?)
- 121 दल् *split* = Skr. दल्, I. cl. दलति, Pr. दलद् (H. C. 4, 176), H. दलै.
- 122 दह् intrans. *burn* = Skr. दह्, I. cl. दहति, Pr. दहद् (Pingala, as quoted by R. M. p. 113; H. C. 2, 218 allows only डहद्; but the root डह् does not occur in H), H. दहै.
- 123 दार् *split* = Skr. दृ, Causal दारयति, Pr. दारेद् or VI. cl. दारद्, H. दारै.

* H. C. 4, 25 gives Pr. तुलद्; but the root तुल् in a trans. sense does not occur in H., though it is found in M. तुल् or तुळ्. In Skr. the root तुल् admits a X. cl. form तुलयति, from which the Pr. and M. trans. root तुल् is apparently derived.

- 124 दाह् trans. *burn* = Skr. दह्, Causal दाहयति, Pr. दाहेद् or VI. cl. दाहद्, H. दाहै, see No. 122.
- 125 दिस् show = Skr. दिश्, VI. cl. दिशति, Pr. दिसद्, H. दिमै.
- 126 दिस् or दीस् to appear = Skr. दृश् see, Passive दृश्यते, Pr. दिसद् or दीसद् (H. C. 3, 161), H. दिमै or दीमै.
- 127 दे give = Skr. दा, Passive दीयते (used actively), Pr. देद् (Cw. p. 99, H. C. 4, 238), H. देय् or दे. In Pr. also VI. cl. दद् (Spt. v. 216), H. deest.
- 128 देख् see = Skr. दृश्, Future द्रक्ष्यति (used in sense of present), Pr. देक्खद् (H. C. 4, 181), H. देखै. See introductory remarks.*
- 129 धर् place or seize = Skr. धृ, I. cl. धरति (*seize*) or धरते (*place*), Pr. धरद् (H. C. 4, 234), H. धरै.
- 130 धंस् or धस sink, be pierced, run into = Skr. धंस्, I. cl. धंसते, Pr. धंसद् or धसद् (Pingala in R. M. p. 118, said to be a substitute for धावति), H. धंसै or धसै.
- 131 धार् hold = Skr. धृ, Causal धारयति, Pr. धरेद् or VI. cl. धरद्, H. धरै.
- 132 धौ wash = Skr. धाव्, I. cl. धावति (or धू, VI. cl. धुवति), Pr. धौअद् (Dl. p. 77) or (with euphonic व्) धौवद्, or धुअद् (Spt. v. 133, 283) or धुवद् (H. C. 4, 238), H. धौए or धौवै.

* The Skr. conjunct द्य may in Pr. become क्व or च्च. This will explain the origin of the synonyms of देक्खद्, which are enumerated in H. C. 4, 181; viz., with क्व are formed अवक्खद् = Skr. अवद्रक्ष्यति (from root अव-दृश्); the same, contracted, becomes ओक्खद् (with ओ for अव, see H. C. 1, 172); and the latter, expanded, becomes अक्खद् (with अक् for ओ, see my Comp. Gramm. § 48). With च्च are formed अवयक्खद् = Skr. अवद्रक्ष्यति (for अवयक्खद्, with euphonic य्, see H. C. I, 180), and निक्खद् = Skr. निद्रक्ष्यति (from नि-दृश्). Again च्च appears to be softened in अवयज्जद्, which is probably identical with अवयक्खद्. From the manner in which Hemachandra places पेक्खद् between निक्खद् and अवयक्खद्, it would almost seem as if he looked upon it as a contraction of पयक्खद् = Skr. प्रद्रक्ष्यति (of प्र-दृश्). In classical Sanskrit the future of दृश् takes the irregular guṇa र (instead of अर्, see Panini VI, 1, 58); but in the ordinary speech, no doubt, both forms द्रक्ष्यति and दक्ष्यति were used. It is the latter of the two, from which the Prākṛit forms are derived; thus अवक्खद् = अयक्खद् (not = अवक्खद्) = अवदक्ष्यति. The alternative form of निक्खद् would be निक्खद्; this seems to be intended by the form णिक्खद् in Vr. 8, 69 (with क्क disaspirated for क्ख). The Pr. पासद् is regularly formed from Skr. पश्यति = Pr. पस्सद् (see Delius *Rad. Prac.*) or पासद् (H. C. 1, 43); and Pr. अवपासद् is the Skr. अवपश्यति. In Marāṭhī, the Pr. root पास् becomes पाह्. The Pr. पुलोएद् is derived from Skr. प्रवलोकयति (with अवि contracted to उ, see my Comp. Gramm. § 122); and Pr. पुलएद् is probably a mere corruption of it. None of all these forms, as far as I am aware, has left any representative in modern Hindi.

- 133 नट् *dance*, see secondary roots.
- 134 नव् or नौ intr. *bend, bow* = Skr. नम्, I. cl. नमति, Pr. नमद् (see H. C. 1, 183, नमिम 1. pl.) or नवद् (H. C. 4, 226), H. नवै or नौरै.
- 135 नवाव् or निवाव् trans. *bend, fold* = Skr. नम्, Causal नमयति, Pr. नवावेद् or VI. cl. नवावद्, H. नवावै or निवावै (with इ for अ, see my Comp. Gramm. § 55).
- 136 नहा *bathe* = Skr. स्ना, II. cl. स्नाति, Pr. IV. cl. एहाअद् (cf. Dl. 20) or (contr.) एहाद् (H. C. 4, 14), H. नहाय.
- 137 नाच् *dance* = Skr. न्त्, IV. cl. न्त्यति, Pr. नच्द् (Vr. 8, 47. H. C. 4, 225), H. नाचै.
- 138 निकाल् or निकार् *pull out*, see secondary roots.
- 139 निक्कास् *expel* = Skr. निस्-कस्, Causal निष्कासयति, Pr. निक्कासेद् or VI. cl. निक्कासद्, H. निक्कासै; cf. No. 138, the Skr. root कस् being perhaps adopted from Pr. कस् for Skr. क्षष्.
- 140 निखोड् or निखोर् *peel*; see secondary roots.
- 141 निखर् *be cleaned, be peeled* = Skr. नि-क्षर्, I. cl. निक्षरति, Pr. निक्खरद्, H. निखरै.
- 142 निखार् *clean, peel* = Skr. नि-क्षर् (or नि-क्षल्), Causal निक्षारयति, Pr. निक्खारेद् or VI. cl. निक्खारद्, H. निखारै.
- 143 निगल्ल *swallow*; see secondary roots.
- 144 निथार् *to make clear* = Skr. नि-स्थल्, Causal निस्थल्यति, Pr. नित्यालेद् or VI. cl. नित्यालद्, H. निथारै, applied to water, which is made clear by letting it stand still, till the impurities have settled down, and then pouring it off; hence the root has also the meaning "pour off."
- 145 निबड् *be separated, be decided, be accomplished* = Skr. निर-वट् *divide*, (X. cl. निर्वटयति), Pr. निव्वडेद् or निव्वडद् (H. C. 4, 62, where it is said to mean प्रथक् स्पष्टो वा भवति), H. निबडै. It is the pass. or intrans. form of No. 147. The Skr. root is transitive.
- 146 निवाह् or निभा *accomplish* = Skr. निस्-वह्, Causal निर्वहयति, Pr. निव्वाहेद् or VI. cl. निव्वाहद्, H. निवाहै or निभाय् (with transferred aspiration; see my Comp. Gramm. § 132).
- 147 निवाड् *separate, divide, accomplish* = Skr. निर-वट् *divide*, Causal निवाटयति, Pr. निव्वाडेद् or VI. cl. निव्वाडद्, H. निवाडै. See No. 145.
- 148 निवेड् *separate, divide, accomplish* = Skr. निर-वंड्, I. cl. निर्वंडते, Pr. निव्वंडद्, H. निवेडै (with ए for अ, see my Comp. Gramm. § 148). This is merely another form of No. 147.
- 149 निवार् *hinder* = Skr. नि-व्, Causal निवारयति, Pr. निवारेद् (H. C. 4, 22) or VI. cl. निवारद्, H. निवारै.
- 150 निसर् *come out* = Skr. निस्-स्र्, I. cl. निस्सरति, Pr. निस्सरद् (see R. M. p. 107; or नीसरद् H. C. 1, 93. 4, 79), H. निसर.
- 151 नोच् *pinch* = Skr. नि-कुञ्च् *contract*, VI. cl. निकुञ्चति, Pr. निउंचद् H. नोचै (with औ for इउ).

- 152 पच् *be digested* = Skr. पच् *digest*, Passive पच्यते, Pr. पचद्, H. पचै.
 153 पठाव् *send* = Skr. प्र-स्था, Causal प्रस्थापयति, Pr. पठावेद् or VI. cl. पठावद् (H. C. 4, 37), H. पठावै.
 154 पड् or पर् *fall* = Skr. पत्, I. cl. पतति, Pr. पडद् (Vr. 8, 51), W. H. पडै, E. H. परै.
 155 पठ् *read* = Skr. पठ्, I. cl. पठति, Pr. पठद् (H. C. 1, 199), H. पठै.
 156 परख् or परक् *examine, test* = Skr. परि-ईच्, I. cl. परीक्षते, Pr. परिक्वद्, H. परखै. It also has the secondary meaning "become habituated", owing to repeated trial.
 157 परच् *become acquainted* = Skr. परि-चि, Pr. VI. cl. *परिचद्, H. परचै.
 158 पला or परा *run away* = Skr. पलाय्, I. cl. पलायते, Pr. पलायद् or (contr.) पलाद् (Pingala, quoted by R. M. p. 129),* H. पलाव् or पराय्.
 159 परिहर् *forsake* = Skr. परि-हृ, I. cl. परिहरति, Pr. परिहरद् (H. C. 4, 259 said to be = त्यजति), H. परिहरै.
 160 परोस् *offer food* = Skr. परि-विष्, Causal परिवेषयति, Pr. पारिवेसेद् or VI. cl. परिवेसद्, H. परोसै (with औ = इवे, see my Comp. Gramm. § 122).
 161 पसर् *be spread* = Skr. प्र-हृ, I. cl. प्रसरति, Pr. पसरद् (H. C. 4, 77), H. पसरै.
 162 पसार *spread* = Skr. प्र-हृ, Causal प्रसारयति, Pr. पसारेद् or VI. cl. पसारद्, H. पसारै.
 163 पसीज् *perspire* = Skr. प्र-सिद्, IV. cl. प्रसिचति, Pr. पसिज्जद् (see H. C. 4, 224), H. पसीजै.
 164 पसृज् *stitch* = Skr. प्र-सिच्, IV. cl. प्रसीचति, Pr. *पसृज्जद् (perhaps contracted for *पसिविज्जद्), H. पसृजै.
 165 पह्निनाव् or पिह्नाव् *cause to put on, cause to dress* = Skr. पि-नह्, Causal पिनाहयति, Pr. पिनाहवेद् or VI. cl. पिनाहवद्, H. पिह्नावै (with transposition of न् and ह्) or पह्निनावै (with transposition of इ and अ, see my Comp. Gramm. § 133). See also Nos. 166, 167 for a similar transposition. From this root is formed the derivative root पिहन् or पहिन् *put on, dress*.
 166 पहिर् *put on, dress* = Skr. परि-धा, Passive परिधीयते (with active sense), Pr. परिधेद् (see Cw. p. 99, sūtra 21 धेद्) or परिधद् (see Wb. p. 59 देद् and दद् of root दा) or परिहद्, H. पहिरै (with transposition of र् and ह्, see No. 165). This root, however, might be also a derivative root from पहिराव् No. 167. In the Gujarātī form पेहर् the इ of the second syllable has modified the vowel of the first.
 167 पहिराव् *cause to put on, cause to dress* = Skr. परि-धा, Causal परिधाप-

* पलाउ, I suppose, is a misprint for पलाद्.

- यति, Pr. परिधावेद् or VI. cl. परिधावद् or परिधावद्, H. पहिरावै (with transposition of र् and ह्, as in Nos. 165, 166).
- 168 पङ्क्च् or पङ्क्च् or पङ्क्क्. *obtain, arrive* = Skr. प्र-भ्, I. cl. प्रभवति, Pr. *पङ्क्क्द् or पङ्क्क्द् (H. C. 4, 390), H. पङ्क्क्वै or पङ्क्क्वै or पङ्क्क्वै. It is formed with the pleonastic suffix क्, like the root होक्, see introductory remarks; only in this case, क् changes to क् and is afterwards disaspirated. Maráthí has पोह्क्च् or पोहोक्च्, where the उ of the second syllable has modified the first.
- 169 पाङ् let fall = Skr. पत्, Causal पातयति, Pr. पाडेद् (H. C. 4, 22) or VI. cl. पाडद् (H. C. III, 153), H. पाङ्.
- 170 पार् accomplish = Skr. प्र्, Causal पारयति, Pr. पारेद् or VI. cl. पारद् (H. C. 4, 86), H. पारै.
- 171 पाल् cherish = Skr. पा, Causal पालयति, Pr. पालेद् or VI. cl. पालद्, H. पालै.
- 172 पाव् obtain, find = Skr. प्र-आप्, V. cl. प्राप्नोति, Pr. VI. cl. पावद् (H. C. 4, 239), H. पावै.
- 173 पिघल् melt = Skr. अपि- or पि-गल्, I. cl. अपिगलति, Pr. पिगलद् H. पिघलै? See my Comp. Gramm. § 131.
- 174 पी drink = Skr. पा, I. cl. पिबति, Pr. पिङ्द् (H. C. 4, 10), H. पीथै.
- 175 पीच् tread down = Skr. पिष्, Future पेक्ष्यति, (with meaning of present), Pr. पेक्खद् or पिक्खद्, H. पीचै (with disaspiration, as in खेचै, see introductory remarks, p. 40).
- 176 पीङ् be pained = Skr. पीड, I. cl. पीडते, Pr. पीडद्, H. पीङ्.
- 177 पीस् grind = Skr. पिष्, VII. cl. पिनष्टि, Pr. X. cl. पिसेद् or पीसेद् (cf. Ls. p. 347) or VI. cl. पिंसद् or पीसद् (H. C. 4, 185), H. पीसै.
- 178 पुराव् fill, thread = Skr. पृ, Causal पूरयति, Pr. पुरावेद् or VI. cl. पुरावद्, H. पुरावै (or W. H. also पिरावै in the sense of *threading, stringing*).
- 179 पूक् ask = Skr. प्र्, VI. cl. प्र्कति, Pr. पूक्खद् (H. C. 4, 97), H. पूक्.
- 180 पूङ् or पेङ् wipe = Skr. प्र-उङ्, I or VI. cl. प्रोङ्कति, Pr. पोङ्क्द् or पुङ्क्द् (H. C. 4, 105), H. पोङ्क्वै or पूङ्क्वै.
- 181 पूज् worship = Skr. पूज्, X. cl., but also I. cl. पूजति, Pr. पूजद्, H. पूजै.
- 182 पद् or पेर swim = Skr. प्र + तृ, I. cl. प्रतरति or VI. cl. प्रतिरति, Pr. पद्दद्, E. H. पद्दरै or W. H. पेरै.
- 183 पद्स् or प्स् enter = Skr. प्र-विष्, VI. cl. प्रविशति, Pr. पविसद् (H. C. 4, 183) or पद्सद् H. पद्सै or प्सै.
- 184 पेल् squeeze out, shove = Skr. पीड, I. cl. पीडते, Pr. पेल्द (H. C. 4, 143), H. पेल्. See No. 42, खेलै from root क्रीड्. Perhaps a denominative of पिठ् = पेड् = पेक्ह् = पेल्.
- 185 पोस् nourish = Skr. पुष्, I. cl. पोषति, Pr. पोसद्, H. पोसै.

- 186 फट् or फाट् *burst* = Skr. स्फट्, Passive स्फुटयते, Pr. फट्टइ, H. फाटे or फट्टै.
- 187 फल् *bear fruit* = Skr. फल, I. cl. फलति, Pr. फलइ (Spt. 17), H. फलै, Connected with roots स्फट् and पट्; see No. 189.
- 188 फंस् or फांस् *stick, be ensnared* = Skr. स्यूश्, VI. cl. स्यूश्ति, Pr. फंसइ or फांसइ (H. C. 4, 182, probably denom. of फंस or फांस = स्यूश् cf. Vr. 4, 15. H. C. 2, 92), H. फंसै or फांसै. This root is also used transitively, in the sense of “ensnare”, “deceive”, see H. C. 4, 129, where फंसइ is said to be a substitute of विसंवदति.
- 189 फाड् *cleave, split* = Skr. स्फट्, X. cl. स्फाटयति, Pr. फाडेइ or VI. cl. फाडइ, (H. C. 1, 198. 232), H. फाडै. Hemachandra refers it to root पट्, X. cl. पाटयति.
- 190 फांद् *jump* = Skr. स्याद् *shake*, Causal स्यादयति, Pr. फांदेइ or VI. cl. फांदेइ, H. फांदै. Observe the same transition of meaning as in No. 191. It is also used transitively, in the sense of “ensnare”, “imprison”, corresponding to the intransitive root फांद्, see secondary roots. H. C. 4, 127 gives फांद्इ in its original sense of “shaking”, “quivering” = Skr. स्यादते; its synonym चुलचुलइ, which H. C. also gives, still exists in H. चुलचुलै or चुलबुलै or चुलमुलै or चुलचुलवै, &c., “he is fidgety.”
- 191 फाल् *jump* = Skr. स्फल् *shake*, Causal स्फालयति, Pr. फालेइ or VI. cl. फालइ, H. फालै. Probably connected with root No. 189; H. C. 4, 198. 232 give फालेइ as an other form फाडेइ.
- 192 फिट् *be paid off, be discharged* = Skr. स्फिट्, X. cl. स्फिटयति, Pr. फिट्टइ (H. C. 4, 177, said to be = अंश् “cease”, “decline”), H. फिट्टै; cf. R. स्फट् and स्फुट्.
- 193 फुट् or फूट् *expand, increase, be broken, be dispersed* = Skr. स्फुट्, Passive स्फुटयते, Pr. फुट्टइ (Vr. 8, 53. H. C. 4, 177, where it is said to be a substitute of अंश्, in the sense of “being broken”), H. फुट्टै or फूट्टै. See No. 194.
- 194 फुल् or फूल् *blossom* = Skr. स्फुट्, VI. cl. स्फुटति, Pr. फुट्टइ or फुडइ (Vr. 8, 53) or फुलइ (H. C. 4, 387 whence Skr. R. फुल् adopted), H. फुलै or फूलै. See No. 193.
- 195 फेर् or फिर *turn, move round* = Skr. परि + इ, II. cl. पर्यति, Pr. फेरेइ or फेरइ (with change of प to फ and of अर्थ to एर, as in परेतो for पर्यतः), H. फेरै.
- 196 फैल् *spread, be dispersed* = Skr. स्फिट्, X. cl. स्फोटयति, Pr. फेडेइ or VI. cl. फेडइ (H. C. 4, 358; in H. C. 4, 177 the simple form फिडइ is given as a substitute of अंश्) or फेलइ (whence Skr. R. फौल्), H. फैलै. See Nos. 189, 192, 193; the original meaning “split”, hence “expand”, may change either to “increase” or to “decrease”, to growth or to decay.

- 197 फो *unfasten* = Skr. प्र-सुच्, VI. cl. प्रसुञ्चति, Pr. पमुञ्चद् (cf. H. C. 4, 91), H. फोरे (for पोरे = पउरे).
- 198 फोड़ *break* = Skr. स्फुट्, Causal स्फोटयति, Pr. फोडेद् (H. C. 4, 350) or VI. cl. फोडद्, H. फोड़ै.
- 199 वच् *go away, escape* = Skr. व्रज्, I. cl. व्रजति, Pr. वच्चद् (Vr. 8, 47), H. वचै. More likely from root वच्, or from Pass. वृत्यते of Skr. R. वृत्.
- 200 वज् or बाज् *sound* = Skr. वद्, Causal Passive वाञ्चते, Pr. वज्जद् (H. C. 4, 406), H. बजै or बाजै.
- 201 बम् *be ensnared* = Skr. बन्ध्, Passive बन्धते, Pr. बड्भाद् (H. C. 2, 26, 4, 247), H. बभै.
- 202 बट् tr. and intr. *twist, divide* = Skr. वट्, Passive वट्यते, Pr. वड्ढद्, H. बटै.
- 203 बढ् or E. H. बार्ह *grow* = Skr. वृष्, I. cl. वर्द्धते, Pr. वड्ढद् (Vr. 8, 44), H. बढै or E. H. बार्है.
- 204 बढाव् *enlarge, complete* = Skr. वृष्, Causal वर्धयति, Pr. वड्ढावेद् or VI. cl. वड्ढावद्, H. बढावै. (T. V. 3, 1. 132 has वड्ढाविचं = समापितं).
- 205 बताव् *show, relate* = Skr. वृत्, Causal वर्त्तयति, Pr. वत्तावेद् or VI. cl. वत्तावद्, H. बतावै.
- 206 बध् *kill* = Skr. बध् (or बाध्, I. cl. बाधते), Pr. बधद्, H. बधै.
- 207 बन *be made* = Skr. वन्, Passive वन्यते, Pr. वणद्, H. बनै. In Sindhi it means "go, come," cf. the Māgadhī वञ्जदि (H. C. 4, 294) which the Prākṛit Grammarians derive from the Skr. R. व्रज् *go or become*.
- 208 बर *marry* = Skr. वृ, V. cl. वृणोति, but also I. cl. वरति, Pr. वरद् (Vr. 8, 12), H. बरै.
- 209 बरिस् or बरस् *rain* = Skr. वृष्, I. cl. वर्षति, Pr. वरिसद् (Vr. 8, 11.; perhaps denom. of वर्ष), E. H. बरिसै or W. H. बरसै.
- 210 बल् *burn* = Skr. ज्वल्, I. cl. ज्वलति, Pr. वलद् (H. C. 4, 416 वलन्ति), H. बलै.
- 211 बस् *dwell* = Skr. वस्, I. cl. वसति, Pr. वसद्, H. बसै.
- 212 बह् *flow* = Skr. वह्, I. cl. वहति, Pr. वहद् (H. C. 1, 38), H. बहै. The root वहल् *glide happily, be diverted* is a passive or intrans. of a causal बहलाव् formed like पिलाव् from पौय् *drink*.
- 213 बाँध् *recite, read*; see secondary roots.
- 214 बाँह् *wish* = Skr. वाँह्, I. cl. वाञ्छति, Pr. वाँहद् (T. V. 3, 1. 133), H. बाँह्.
- 215 बाँध् *bind* = Skt. बन्ध्, IX. cl. बन्धाति, Pr. VI. cl. बन्धद् (H. C. 1, 187), H. बाँधै.
- 216 बाल् or वार् *kindle, light* = Skr. ज्वल्, Causal ज्वालयति, Pr. वालेद् or वालद्, W. H. बालै or E. H. वारै. See No. 210.
- 217 बास् *perfume* = Skr. वास्, X. cl. वासयति, Pr. वासेद् or VI. cl. वासद्, H. बासै.

- 218 बिक् *be sold* = Skr. वि-क्री *sell*, Passive विक्रीयते, Pr. विक्रेद् or विक्रद्, H. बिक्रै (see Vr. 8, 31. H. C. 4, 240, where however the form विक्रेद् is given as act. trans.; in the moderns it is intrans. or pass., and the trans. root is बेच्, cf. No. 242).
- 219 विगड् or E. H. बिगर् *be at variance, be spoiled* = Skr. वि-घट्, I. cl. विघटते, Pr. विगढद् (cf. H. C. 4, 112), H. बिगडै (for बिगडै). See No. 46.
- 220 बिगाड् *make discord, spoil* = Skr. वि-घट्, Causal विघाटयति, Pr. विगाढेद् or VI. cl. विगाढद्, H. बिगाडै (for बिगाडै). See No. 54.
- 221 बिच्चार् *reflect* = Skr. वि-च्, Causal विचारयति, Pr. विचारेद् or VI. cl. विचारद्, H. बिचारै.
- 222 बिडर् *scatter* = Skr. वि-द्, IX. cl. विदणति, Pr. I. cl. विडरद् (cf. No. 102), H. बिडरै.
- 223 बिडार् *drive away* = Skr. वि-द्, Causal विदारयति, Pr. विडारेद् or VI. cl. विडारद्, H. बिडारै. See No. 102.
- 224 वितर् *grant* = Skr. वि-न्, I. cl. वितरति, Pr. वितरद्, H. वितरै.
- 225 बिच्चार् tr. *spread* = Skr. वि-स्, Causal विस्तरयति, Pr. वित्यारेद् or VI. cl. वित्यारद्, H. बिथारै.
- 226 बिराव् *mock*; see secondary roots.
- 227 बिलख् or बिल्क् *see, be confused* = Skr. वि-लक्ष्, X. cl. विलक्षयति, Pr. बिलक्खेद् or VI. cl. बिलक्खद्, H. बिलखै or (corrupt) बिलकै.
- 228 बिलग् intr. *separate* = Skr. वि-लग्, Passive विलग्यते (with active sense), Pr. बिलगद् (cf. Vr. 8, 52), H. बिलगै.
- 229 विलंग् *ascend* = Skr. वि-लङ्, I. cl. विलङ्गति, Pr. विलंगद्, H. बिलंगै (for बिलंगै).
- 230 विलस् *be pleased* = Skr. वि-लस्, I. cl. विलसति, Pr. विलसद्, H. बिलसै.
- 231 बिलाव् tr. and intr. *disperse, vanish* = Skr. वि-लौ, Causal विलापयति, Pr. विलावेद् or VI. cl. विलावद्, H. बिलावै.
- 232 बिहर् *enjoy one's-self* = Skr. वि-ह्, I. cl. विहरति, Pr. विहरद् (H. C. 4, 259 where it is said to be a substitute of Skr. क्रीडति), H. बिहरै.
- 233 बिहाय् or बिहा *leave, spend* = Skr. वि-हा, III. cl. विजहाति, Pr. I. cl. बिहायद् or बिहायद् or (contr.) बिहाद्, H. बिहायै or बिहाय्; cf. Vr. 8, 26.
- 234 बिस्र् *forget* = Skr. वि-स्, I. cl. विस्तरति, Pr. विसरद् (cf. H. C. 4, 74), H. बिसरै.
- 235 बीभ् *tear, break up* = Skr. भिद्, Passive भिद्यते (used actively), Pr. भिज्जद्, H. बीभै (for भीजे, with aspiration transferred; see my Comp. Gramm. § 132), or perhaps Skr. व्यध्, IV. cl. विधति, Pr. विडभद्, H. बीभै.
- 236 बीत् *pass*; see secondary roots.
- 237 बीन् or विन् *choose* = Skr. व्री, IX. cl. व्रीणति or त्रिणति, Pr. VI. cl. वीणद् or विणद्, H. बीनै or विनै.

- 238 बुझ् *be extinguished* = Skr. वि-अव-च्नै, I. cl. अवचायति, Pr. वोज्भेद् or वोज्भेद् (or वु०), H. बुझै. See Weber Spt. p. 32.*
- 239 बुड् or बूड् *dive, sink* = Skr. वृड्, VI. cl. वृडति Pr. वुड्भेद् (H. C. 4, 101), H. बुडै or बूडै or W. H. transposed डुबै or डूबै.
- 240 वुत् *be extinguished* = Skr. वि-आ-वृत् *come to an end*, I. cl. व्यावृत्ते, Pr. व. वचद् or वोनद् or वुत्तद्, H. वुत्तै. Compare H. वत्ती = वत्तिका *light*, lit. *wick*.
- 241 बुहार *gather, sweep* = Skr. वि-अव-हृ, Causal अवहारयति, Pr. वोहारैद् or VI. cl. वोहारद्, H. बुहारै.
- 242 बूम् *understand* = Skr. बुध्, IV. cl. बुध्यते, Pr. वुज्भेद् (Vr. 8, 48), H. वूम्
- 243 बेच् *sell* = Skr. व्यच् *cheat*, VI. cl. विचति, Pass. व्यचते (used actively), Pr. वेच्द् (H. C. 4, 419, T. V. 3, 3, 4, transl. प्रयच्छति?), E. H. बेच्; or perhaps Skr. वि-चति + इ *spend*, II. cl. व्यत्येति, Pr. वेच्दे or वेच्दे?
- 244 बेद् *surround*; see secondary roots.
- 245 बैस् or बइस् *sit* = Skr. उप-विश्, VI. cl. उपविशति, Pr. उवदिसद् H. बइसै or बैसै (with loss of initial उ, see my Comp. Gramm. § 173).
- 246 बो *sow* = Skr. वप्, I. cl. वपति, Pr. वोवद् or वोचद् (formed like सोवद् of स्वप्, H. C. 1, 64), H. बोण.
- 247 बोड् *immerse* = Skr. वृड्, Causal व्रोडयति, Pr. बोडेद् or VI. cl. वोडद्, H. बोडै.
- 248 बोलाव् or बुलाव् or बलाव् *call* = Skr. वद्, Causal वादयति, Pr. बोलावेद् or VI. cl. बोलावद्, H. बोलावै, &c. See No. 249.
- 249 बोध् *wheel* = Skr. बुध्, Causal बोधयति, Pr. बोधेद् or VI. cl. बोधद्, H. बोधै.
- 250 बोल् *speak* = Skr. वद्, I. cl. वदति, Pr. वोल्द् (H. C. 4, 2.) or वोल्द् (Cw. 99), H. बोल्तै. (cf. No. 245 वप् = वाव्, so वद् = वोल्).†

* The simple root च्नै would form Pr. भाञ्चद् and contracted भाद्, after the analogy of ठाञ्चद्, ठाद् from स्या, भाञ्चद् or भाद् from च्नै (Vr. 8, 26); this is born out by Pāli भाञ्चति, and by Pr. विज्भाद् (H. C. 2, 28 = Skr. वि-चायति); but in compounds the Pr. form might be ०भाद् or ०भाद्, just like ०ठेद् or ०ठद् in उठेद्, उठद् form उत्+स्या (H. C. 4, 17); thus we should have regularly वोज्भेद् or (as *o* is short before a conjunct) वुज्भेद्, वुज्भेद्.

† This root is usually connected with Skr. वद् by Prākṛit Grammarians, see Cw. p. 99, where वोचद् or वोचद्, of root वच्, is mentioned as an analogous formation. Now the latter is derived from the passive *वुचते (उच्यते), in an active sense, as appears from II. C. 4, 161. Similarly, I am inclined to derive वोल्द् from the passive *वूर्यते (for वूर्यते of root वूर), used actively. The conjunct र्य becomes ल, as in पल्लार्ण = पयोर्ण, सौच्यमल्ल = सौकुमार्य (Vr. 3, 21).

- 251 भख् *eat, devour* = Skr. भक्ष्, I. cl. भक्षति, Pr. भक्खद्, H. भखै.
 252 भज् *worship* = Skr. भज्, I. cl. भजति, Pr. भजद्, H. भजै.
 253 भज् or भाज् *flee* = Skr. भञ्ज् *break*, Passive भञ्ज्यते (used actively),
 Pr. भञ्जद्, H. भञ्जै or भाञ्जै.
 254 भंज् *break* = Skr. भंज्, VII. cl. भनक्ति, Pr. VI. cl. भंजद् (H. C. 4, 106),
 H. भंजै.
 255 भन् *speak* = Skr. भण्, I. cl. भणति, Pr. भणद् (H. C. 4, 239), H. भनै.
 256 भर् *fill* = Skr. भर, III. cl. विभर्ति and I. cl. भरति, Pr. भरद् (cf. Spt.
 288 भरंति), H. भर.
 257 भव् or भौ *revolve* = Skr. भ्रस्, I. cl. भ्रमति, Pr. भ्रमद् (H. C. 4,
 161) or भवद् (cf. H. C. 4, 401), H. भवै or भौए. See No. 134
 नव् or नौ.
 258 भंस् *float* = Skr. भृग्, I. cl. भृंशते, Pr. भंसद्, H. भंसै.
 259 भाल् *see* = Skr. भल्, X. cl. भालयते, Pr. भालेद् or VI. cl. भालद्, H. भालै.
 260 भास् *appear* = Skr. भास्, I. cl. भासते, Pr. भासद् (H. C. 4, 203), H.
 भासै. Pr. has also the form भिसद् which is preserved in the Hindi
 root भिसल् *dazzle*.
 261 भीज् *be afflicted* = Skr. भिद् *break*, Passive भिद्यते, Pr. भिज्जद्,
 H. भीजै. See No. 234. Or from अभि-ञर्द् *afflict*, Pass. अभ्यर्द्यते,
 Pr. अभिञ्जद्, H. भीजै (with loss of अ, see my Comp. Gramm.
 § 172).
 262 भीज् *be wet*; see secondary roots.
 263 भुंज् *eat* = Skr. भुज्, VII. cl. भुनक्ति, Pr. VI. cl. भुंजद् (H. C. 4,
 110), H. भुंजै.
 264 भून् *fry*; see secondary roots.
 265 भेड़ *close*, for बेढ् with transposed aspiration, see No. 244.
 266 भेट् *meet, visit* = Skr. अभि-ञट्, I. cl. अभ्यटति, Pr. ञ्भट्टद्, H. भेटै
 (with loss of initial अ; and with ए for इ; see my Comp. Gramm.
 §§ 148, 172).
 267 मच् *be raised up, be made, be stirred up, be excited* = Skr. मञ् or मच्,
 Passive मच्यते, Pr. मचद् (H. C. 4, 230 where it is referred
 to the Skr. root मद्), H. मचै. From it are derived many
 Hindi nouns, all meaning lit. "an erection", माचा or मचा or मचान
 or मचाला *a large bedstead or stage*, मचिय *a small bed, stool*,
 मच् *drowsiness*; also many secondary roots, as मचमच् *creak*
in the joints (as a bedstead, &c.), मचक् *creak or pain in the joints*,
 मचकाव् *wink*, मचल् or मचलाव् *be fidgety, be perverse, feel*
nausea.
 268 मंज् *clean* = Skr. मृज्, II. cl. मर्चि and I. cl. मृञ्जति, Pr. मंजद् (whence
 Skr. R. मंज् X. cl.), H. मंजै.
 269 मद् *cover* = Skr. मृद्; see secondary roots.

- 270 मन् *be propitiated* = Skr. मन्, Causal Passive मान्यते, Pr. मन्नद्, H. मनै. See No. 277.
- 271 मर् *die* = Skr. म्, VI. cl. म्रियते, but Vedic also I. cl. मरति, Pr. मरद् (Vr. 8, 12), H. मरै.
- 272 मल् *rub* = Skr. मद्, IX. cl. मद्राति Pr. VI. cl. मलद् (Vr. 8, 50), H. मलै.
- 273 म् च *churn* = Skr. मथ्, I. cl. मथति, Pr. मद् (cf. Dl. 53), H. रुहै.
- 274 माग् *ask for* = Skr. मार्ग्, X. cl. मार्गयति and I. cl. मार्गति, Pr. मग्द् (Spt. 71), H. मगै. Cp. Skr. R. मग्, IV. cl. मग्यति, which would give the Pr. मग्द् equally well; but the denom. R. मार्ग् is the more probable source, as Pr. and Gauḍ. have a preference for denominative verbs.
- 275 माज् *scour* = Skr. मार्ज्, X. cl. मार्जयति (or R. मज्, X. cl. मार्जयति, see remarks on No. 274), Pr. मजेद् or VI. cl. मंजद्, H. माँजै.
- 276 माड् or माड् *rub* = Skr. मद्, IX. cl. मद्राति or I. cl. मदति, Pr. मडुद् (H. C. 4, 126), H. माडै or माँडै.
- 277 मान् *honor, heed* = Skr. मान्, Causal मानयति, Pr. मानेद् or VI. cl. मानद्, H. मानै, See No. 270.
- 278 माप् or नाप् *measure* = R. मा, Causal Passive माप्यते (used actively), Pr. मापद्, H. मापै. The form नाप is either a mere corruption of माप्, or it may be similarly derived from the Causal Passive ज्ञाप्यते (of root ज्ञा), Pr. नपद्, H. नापै.
- 279 मार् *beat, kill* = Skr. मृ, Causal मारयति, Pr. मारेद् (H. C. 4, 337) or VI. cl. मारद् (H. C. 3, 153), H. मारै.
- 280 मिल् *meet* = Skr. मिल्, VI. cl. मिलति, Pr. मिलद् (H. C. 4, 332), H. मिलै.
- 281 मिस् *be pulverised* = Skr. मृश्, VI. cl. मृशति, Pr. मिसद्, H. मिसै.
- 282 मौद् or मौच् *wink* = Skr. मृष्, future मृश्यति (used in sense of present), Pr. मेच्छद् or मिच्छद्, H. मौद्दे or (corrupt) मौच्चै. See introductory remarks pp. 37—40, and No. 175.
- 283 मौज् or मौज् *rub* = Skr. मृज्, II. cl. माष्टि or I. cl. मृजति, Pr. मिंजद्, H. मौँजै or मौँजै.
- 284 मूँड् *shave* = Skr. मूँड्, I. cl. मुण्डति, Pr. मुँडद् (H. C. 4, 115), H. मूँडे.
- 285 मूस् *steal* = Skr. मूष्, I. cl. मूषति, Pr. मूरुद् (T. V. 2, 4. 69), H. मूसै.
- 286 मोद् *allure* = Skr. मुद्, Causal मोहयति, Pr. मोहेद् or VI. cl. मोहद्, H. मोहै.
- 287 रक् *keep, place* = Skr. रच्, I. cl. रचति, Pr. रक्खद् (H. C. 4, 439), H. रक्खै.
- 288 रच् intr. *be made* or tr. *make* = Skr. रच् *make*, Passive रच्यते (used actively), Pr. रचद् (cf. H. C. 4, 422, 23 रचसि. Spt. 363 रचिञ्च = रचित), II. रचै.

- 289 रम् *roam, enjoy* = Skr. रम्, I. cl. रमते, Pr. रमद् (H. C. 4, 168),
H. रमै.
- 290 रद् *stop, remain* = Skr. रद्, Passive रच्यते Pr. रक्वद्, H. रचे
(for रखै)*
- 291 राज् *be adorned* = Skr. रंज or रज्, IV. cl. रञ्जति, Pr. रञ्जद्, H. राजै
- 292 रॉध् or रौध् *cook* = Skr. रध्, Causal रन्धयति, Pr. रधेद् or VI. cl. रंधद्,
H. रॉधै or (corr.) रौधै.
- 293 रिस् *be vexed* = Skr. रिष्, IV. cl. (or Pass.) रिष्यते, Pr. रिस्सद्, H. रिस्सै.
- 294 रच् *be agreeable* = Skr. रच्, Passive रच्यते. Pr. रचद् (H. C. 4, 341),
H. रचै.
- 295 रप् intr. *be fixed, stop* = Skr. रद्, Causal Passive रोप्यते, Pr. रोप्यद्
or रप्यद्, H. रप्यै.
- 296 रस् or रस् *be angry* = Skr. रष्, IV. cl. रष्यति, Pr. रस्सद् or रसद् (Vr.
8, 46), H. रसै or रसै; cf. No. 302.
- 297 रंद् or रँद् or रोंद् or रैद् *trample on*, probably a corrupt spelling
of the following, No. 298.
- 298 रंध् or रँध् or रोंध् or रौध् *enclose, restrain* = Skr. रध्, VII. cl. रण्धि,
Pr. रंधद् (Vr. 8, 49), H. रंधै or रँधै or रोंधै or रौधै.
- 299 रँग् *creep* = Skr. रिंग्, I. cl. रिंगति, Pr. रिंगद् or रिग्गद् (H. C. 4, 259),
H. रँगै.
- 300 रो *weep* = Skr. रद्. II. cl. रोदिति, Vedic also VI. cl. रुदति. Pr. रुवद्
(H. C. 4, 226. 238) or रुचद् (Spt. 311) or I. cl. रोवद् (H. C. 4,
226. 238) or रोचद् (K. I. 4, 69), H. रोवै or रोरे.
- 301 रोल् *roll, plan* = Skr. लुल्, I. cl. लोलति, Pr. लोलद्, H. रोलै†
See Nos. 313, 314.
- 302 रोस् *be angry* = Skr. रष्, Vedic I. cl. रोषति, Pr. रोसद्, H. रोसै;
cf. No. 296.
- 303 लख् *see* = Skr. लक्ष्, I. cl. लक्षते, Pr. लक्वद्, H. लखै.
- 304 लग् *be applied* = Skr. लग्, Passive लग्यते, Pr. लगद् (Vr. 8, 52),
H. लगै.
- 305 लंघ् or लाँघ् *jump over* = Skr. लंघ्, I. cl. लंघति, Pr. लंघद्, H. लंघै
or लाँघै.
- 306 लड् or E. H. लर् *dispute, fight* = Skr. लड्, X. cl. लडयति, Pr. लडेद्

* The derivation is somewhat obscure; but it can hardly be referred (as Bs. III, 40) to the Skr. root रद् which has a very different meaning "desert". The derivation from रच् is supported by the Maráthí form राह् = र ख्. On the change of ख् to च्, see my Comp. Gramm. § 116.

† There is a large number of Skr. roots, all closely connected in meaning; viz. बट्, बड्, रोड्, रौड्; लुट्, लुड्, लुल, लोड्, &c.

- or VI. cl. लडद्, W. H. लड़े or E. H. लरै.
- 307 लस् or लास् *shine, be fit* = Skr. लस्, I. cl. लसति or X. cl. लासयति, Pr. लसद् or लासद्, H. लसै or लासै.
- 308 लह् *find, avail, get on well* = Skr. लभ्, I. cl. लभते, Pr. लहद् (H. C. 4, 335), H. लहै.
- 309 लाज् *feel ashamed* = Skr. लज्ज्, I. cl. लज्जति, Pr. लज्जद् (H. C. 4, 103), H. लाजै
- 310 लिख् *write* = Skr. लिख्, VI. cl. लिखति, Pr. लिखद्, H. लिखै The ordinary Pr. root लिह् (H. C. 1, 187 लिहद्) does not exist in Hindî.
- 311 लिप् *be smeared* = Skr. लिप्, Passive लिप्यते, Pr. लिप्यद्. H. लिपै.
- 312 लीप् or लेप् *smear* = Skr. लिप्, VI. cl. लिप्यति, Pr. लियद् (H. C. 4, 149), H. लीपै or लेपै. As to the change of इ to ए, see my Comp. Gramm. § 148.
- 313 लुङ् *roll* = Skr. लुङ्, VI. cl. लुङति, Pr. लुङद्, H. लुङै. See Nos. 301, 314, 317.
- 314 लुट् *roll* = Skr. लुट्, VI. cl. लुटति, Pr. लुटद्, H. लुटै.
- 315 लूट् or लूट् *rob* = Skr. लूट् or लुंट् I. cl. लुण्टति or लुण्टयति, Pr. लुंटद् or लूंटद्, H. लूटै or लूटै.
- 316 ले *take* = Skr. लभ्, I. cl. लभते, Pr. लहद् or लेद् (H. C. 4, 238), H. लेय् or ले. The syllable लह् is contracted into ले; similarly कह *speak* is sometimes pronounced कै, and सह *bear*, से.
- 317 लोट् *roll about* = Skr. लुट्, VI. cl. लुटति, Pr. लाहद् (H. C. 4, 146 in the sense "rolling about in sleep"), H. लोटै.
- 318 लोभ् *be enamoured* = Skr. लुभ्, IV. cl. लुभ्यति, Pr. लुभद् (H. C. 4, 153), H. लोभै. As to the change of उ to ओ, see my Comp. Gramm. § 148.
- 319 वार् *surround* = Skr. वृ, Causal वारयति, Pr. वारैद् or VI. cl. वारद्, H. वारै.
- 320 सक् *can* = Skr. शक्, Passive शक्यते (used actively), Pr. सकद् (Vr. 8 52), H. सकै.
- 321 संहार or संहार् (or समार्) *destroy* = Skr. सन्-हृ, Causal संहारयति, Pr. संहारैद् or संधारैद् (cf. H. C. 1, 264) or VI. cl. संहारद् or संधारद्, H. संधारै or संहारै (or समारै). Or a denominative of संहार.
- 322 सञ् *collect* = Skr. सञ्चि, Passive सञ्चीयते (used actively), Pr. संचेद् (cf. H. C. 4, 241 उचैद्) or VI. cl. संचद् (as उड्द् for उड्देद्), H. संचै.
- 323 संट् or सट् *be combined* = Skr. सम्-स्था, Passive संस्थीयते (used actively), Pr. संटैद् or VI. cl. संटद् (like उड्देद् and उड्द्), H. संटै or (corr.) सटै.

- 324 सङ् or सर् *rot* = Skr. सङ् (or शङ्), I. cl. सीदति, but Vedic also सदति, Pr. सडद् (H. C. 4, 219; in Vr. 8, 51 it is ascribed to शङ्), W. H. सङ्गै or E. H. सरै.
- 325 सताव् *persecute, torment* = Skr. सम्-तप्, Causal सन्नापयति, Pr. संतावेद् or VI. cl. संतावद्, H. सतावै.
- 326 सद् *leak* = Skr. स्यद्, I. cl. स्यन्दते, Pr. संद्द्, H. सदै. As to elision of the nasal, see my Comp. Gramm. §§ 143, 146. See No. 353.
- 327 संभाल् or संहाल् or समाल् *sustain* = Skr. सम्-भृ, Causal सम्भारयति, Pr. संभारेद् or VI. cl. संभारद्, H. संभालै, &c. Or demon. root of सम्भार.
- 328 समाव् *be contained* = Skr. सम्-आप्, V. cl. समाप्नोति, Pr. X. cl. समावेद् (H. C. 4, 142) or VI. cl. समावद्, H. समावै. See No. 172.
- 329 समुभ् or समभ् *understand* = Skr. सम्-बुध्, IV. cl. समुध्यते, Pr. संबुज्जद्, E. H. समुभै or W. H. समभै. See No. 242.
- 330 सर् *issue, be ended* = Skr. ह, I. cl. सरति, Pr. सरद् (Vr. 8, 12), H. सरै.
- 331 सराह् *commend* = Skr. श्लाघ, I. cl. श्लाघते, Pr. सलाहद्, (H. C. 2, 101 has सलहद्?). H. सराहै.
- 332 सल् *pierce* = Skr. शल् or सल्, I. cl. शलति or सलति, Pr. सलद्, H. सलै.
- 333 संवार् or सवार् or समार् *prepare* = Skr. सम्-ष्ट, Causal संवारयति, Pr. संवारेद् or VI. cl. संवारद्, H. संवारै, &c.
- 334 सह् *endure* = Skr. सह्, I. cl. सहते, Pr. सहद् (H. C. 1, 6), H. सहै.
- 335 सहर् *arrange* = Skr. सम् + ह्, I. cl. संहरति, Pr. संहरद् (H. C. 4, 259 = Skr. संहरति, in H. C. 4, 82 also साहरद्), E. H. सहरै.
- 336 साध् *settle* = Skr. साध्, Causal साधयति, Pr. साधेद् (cf. Spt. 188 साहेद्) or VI. cl. साधद् (cf. Spt. 260 साहद्), H. साधै. The form साह् does not occur in Hindî.
- 337 सार् *accomplish* = Skr. ह, Causal सारयति, Pr. सारेद् or VI. cl. सारद् H. सारै.*
- 338 साल् *pierce* = Skr. शृ, Causal शारयति, Pr. सारेद् or VI. cl. सारद्; H. सालै. Or from Causal of शल्, see No. 332.
- 339 साँस् *threaten, distress* = Skr. संम्, Causal संसदति, Pr. संसेद् or VI. cl. संसद् (H. C. 4, 197 where however it is = संसते), H. साँसै.
- 340 सी *sew* = Skr. सिच्, IV. cl. सीद्यति, Pr. VI. cl. सिद् or सिद्यद्, H. सीए. H. C. 4, 230 gives सिव्वद् which would be सीवै in H., but it does not exist; there is, however, another reading सिच्चद्, H. सीचै which does exist, see No. 342.
- 341 सीख् *learn* = Skr. शिच्, I. cl. शिचते, Pr. सिक्खद् (cf. Spt. 353), H. सीखै.
- 342 सीच् or सीच or शीच् *irrigate* = Skr. सिच्, VI. cl. सिचति, Pr. सिचद्,

* The root means also "polish" (by rubbing, striking); perhaps this is the सारद् mentioned by H. C. 4, 84 as equivalent to the Skr. प्रहरति,

- (H. C. 4, 239) or सिद्ध (H. C. 4, 230), H. सौँचै or सीचै or (corr.)
हौँचै (cf. Vr. 2, 41 हन० = सप्त०, Ls. 199.)
- 343 सीज *exude, sweat* = Skr. खिद्, IV. cl. खियति, Pr. सिज्जद् (H. C. 4,
224), H. सीजै. See also No. 344.
- 344 सीज् *seethe, boil, exude, sweat* = Skr. शी (or या), Passive शीयते, Pr.
सिज्जद्, H. सीजै.
- 345 सीज् *be received (as money) be liquidated (as debt)* = Skr. श्रि, Pas-
sive श्रीयते, Pr. सिज्जद्, H. सीजै.
- 346 सुधार् *adorn* = Skr. सु-धृ, Causal सुधारयति, Pr. सुधारेद् or VI. cl.
सुधारद्, H. सुधारै.
- 347 सुन् *hear* = Skr. श्रु, V. cl. शृणोति, Pr. VI. cl. सुणद् (Vr. 8, 56),
H. सुनै.
- 348 सुमर् *remember* = Skr. स्मृ, I. cl. स्मरति, Pr. सुमरद् (Vr. 8, 18), H. सुमरै.
- 349 सुहाव् *be agreeable* = Skr. सुख, X. cl. सुखयति Pr. सुहावेद् (Spt. 169) or
VI. cl. सुहावद्, H. सुहावै.
- 350 सूँघ् *smell at* = Skr. सम्-ञा-भ्रा, I. cl. समाजिघ्रति or II. cl. समाभ्राति,
Pr. समग्घेद् or VI. cl. समग्घद्, H. सूँघै.*
- 351 सूँज् *swell* = Skr. श्वि, Passive श्रुयते, Pr. सुज्जद्, H. सूजै.
- 352 सूझ् *appear* = Skr. श्रुध्, IV. cl. श्रुध्यति, Pr. सुज्जद्, (cf. H. C. 4,
217), H. सूझै.
- 353 सैद् *irrigate* = Skr. स्यद्, Causal स्यन्दयति, Pr. सिंदेद् or VI. cl. सिंदद्,
H. सैँदै cf. No. 326.
- 354 सेव् or सेह् *serve, worship* = Skr. सेव्, I. cl. सेवते, Pr. सेवद् (H. C. 4,
396), H. सेवै or सेहै (with euphonic ह्, see my Comp. Gramm.
§ 69).
- 355 सोच् *regret, meditate* = Skr. शृच्, Passive शृचते (used actively)
Pr. सुचद्, H. सोचै.
- 356 सोह् *shine, be fit* = Skr. शोभ्, I. cl. शोभते, Pr. सोहद् (H. C. 1, 187),
H. सोहै.
- 357 सौँप् *deliver* = Skr. सम्-चद्, Causal समर्पयति, Pr. समप्येद् or VI. cl.
समप्यद्, H. सौँपै. See No. 349, footnote.
- 358 हन् *kill* = Skr. हन्, II. cl. हन्ति, but Vedic also I. cl. हनति, Pr. हणद्.
(H. C. 4, 418), H. हनै.
- 359 हर् *take away* = Skr. हृ, I. cl. हरति, Pr. हरद् (H. C. 4, 234), H. हरै.

* ०भ्रा would form ०ग्घेद् or ०ग्घद् in Pr., just as ०ट्टेद् or ०ट्टद् of ०स्या; and सम् would contract to सूँ in Hindi, just as in सौँपै for Pr. समप्येद्, see No. 357; the intermediate form being सवग्घद् (cf. H. C. 4, 397). The root, however, might be derived from Skr. श्रिंघ्, I. cl. सिंघति, Pr. सिंघद्; only the Hindi ought to be सीघै; and the change of ई to ऊ would be very anomalous. (Dr. R. Mitra in his vocabulary quotes घे गन्धोपादान ?).

- 360 हरिस् or हरस् *be glad* = Skr. हृष्, I. cl. हृषति, Pr. हरिसद् (Vr. 8, II; perhaps denom. of हरिस् = हर्ष Vr. 3, 62), E. H. हरिस् or W. H. हरसै. See No. 209.
- 361 हलप् *toss about* = Skr. कल्, (Causal Passive कलायते), Pr. हलप्यद्, H. हलपै.
- 362 हवा *scream* = Skr. क्हे, I. cl. कथति, Pr. VI. cl. हवाचद् or (contr.) हवाद, H. हवाच्.
- 363 हंस् or हाँस् *laugh* = Skr. हस्, I. cl. हसति, Pr. हसद् (T. V. 2, 4. 69) or हस्यद् (Passive), H. हंसै or हंसै.
- 364 हाँप् or हाँफ् *blow* = Skr. ध्मा, Causal ध्मापयति, Pr. धंपेद् or VI. cl. धंपद् or हंपद्, H. हाँपै or (corr.) हाँफै.
- 365 हाल् intr. *shake* = Skr. कल्, Passive कल्यते (used actively), Pr. हलद्, H. हालै. See No. 68.
- 366 हिल् intr. *shake* = Skr. कृ, I. cl. करति, Pr. VI. cl. हिरद् or हिलद्, H. हिलै.
- 367 ऊन् *sacrifice* = Skr. धू, V. cl. धुनोति, Pr. VI. cl. धुणद् or ऊणद् (H. C. 4, 24) where it is referred to Skr. root ऊ), H. ऊनै.
- 368 ह्रल् *drive, goad* = Skr. ह्रङ् *go*, Causal ह्रङयति, Pr. ह्रङेद् or VI. cl. ह्रङद्, H. ह्रलै.
- 369 हो *be* = Skr. भू, I. cl. भवति, Pr. भवद् or हवद् or ऊवद् or होद् (H. C. 4, 60), H. होय

PART II.—*Secondary Roots.*

Comp. = compound root; den. = denominative; der. = derivative; N. = noun; P. P. P. = past participle passive.

The Sanskrit equivalents are not given, unless when they actually exist; what theoretically they might have been, has been explained in the introductory remarks; see also my Comparative Grammar, §§ 351—354.

Some of the explanations attempted in this list, are, of course, only tentative; a few such have been indicated by a mark of interrogation.

- 1 comp. अटक *be hindered, stopped* = Skr. अट् + छ, Pr. अट्कोद् or अट्कद्, H. अटकै.
- 2 comp. उचक् *be raised, rise* = Skr. उच् + छ, Pr. उचकोद् or उचकद्, H. उचकै.
- 3 comp. उवक् *vomit* = Skr. उद्-वम् + छ, Pr. उव्वकोद् or उव्वकद्, H. उवकै.
- 4 comp. जक् or औक् *vomit* = Skr. वम् + छ, Pr. वमकोद् or वमकद्, Ap. Pr. वव्वकद्, H. औकै or जकै (with औ for अवं or अम्, see my Comp. Gramm. § 122).

- 5 der. उखड़् *be pulled out, slip out*, a passive or intransitive, derived from उखाड़्, see No. 6.
- 6 den. उखाड़् or उखेड़् *pull out, uproot* = Skr. P. P. P. उखाद्य, Pr. उक्खुद्द (cf. H. C. 4, 187), H. उखाड़ै (for उकाड़ै, with transferred aspiration, see my Comp. Gramm. § 132) or उखेड़ै (for उकेड़ै with change of *a* to *e*, see my Comp. Gramm. § 148). See No. 13.
- 7 den. ओढ़् *put on, dress* = Skr. उपवेष्ट, I. cl. उपवेष्टते, Pr. ओवेड्ढद्. (cf. H. C. 4, 221), H. ओढ़ै (contracting ओवे to ओ). Probably from a P. P. P. of the root विश्.
- 8 comp. कड़क् *crackle, thunder* = Skr. कर्द + छ, Pr. कड्कड् or कड्कड्, H. कड़कै.
- 9 den. कमाव् *earn* = Skr. N. कर्म; Pr. कम्मावेद् or कम्मावद्, (H. C. 4, 111 has कम्मावद् and gives it as a substitute of the root उपभुञ्; the *á* is shortened to *a*, by H. C. 3, 150), H. कमावै.
- 10 comp. कसक् *be painful, be pained* = Skr. कष + छ, Pr. कसक्कड् or कसक्कड्, H. कसकै.
- 11 der. काट् *be cut*, a passive or intransitive, derived from root काट्, see primary roots, No. 27.
- 12 der. कट् *be pulled out, escape*, a passive or intransitive, derived from root काट्. See No. 13.
- 13 den. काढ़् *pull out* = Skr. P. P. P. छद्य; Pr. कड्ढद् (H. C. 4, 187), H. काढ़ै.
- 14 comp. खरक् or खड़क् *make a tremulous noise, rustle, rattle* = Skr. खल्ल + छ; Pr. खल्लक्कड् or खडक्कड्, H. खरकै or खड़कै. There is also a reduplicated root खरखर् or खड़खड़् of the same meaning. They also occur in Maráthí and Panjábí. The primary meaning of the root is; *slip or glide along with a sound*; this is preserved in the Maráthí खरक् or खड़क् which is used of the running of a stream, or the crashing of a boat, dragged over gravel, &c. The simple root खड़् occurs in Maráthí with its original meaning *be shed, fall off*; also in Panjábí, where however it has become transitive, *carry off*. The change of ल् or र् to ड् or ङ् is anomalous; but it already took place in Prákrit; thus in Spt. 44, अक्खड् for Skr. आखल्लति, Spt. 195 खडिञ्च for Skr. खल्लित. Perhaps there may be a connection with the root खँद्; compare also the roots चर् and चल्. See also roots थरक् and फरक्.
- 15 der. गड़् *be hollowed, be sunk*, a passive or intransitive, derived from root गाड़्; see No. 16.
- 16 den. गाड़् *hollow, bury* = Skr. N. गर्त, Pr. गड्ढु (Vr. 3, 25), Pr. गड्ढेद् or गड्ढेद्, H. गाड़ै. Or possibly a mere corruption of root गाट्, No. 17, by disaspiration.

- 17 den. गाढ् *dig in, fix in, bury* = Skr. P. P. P. गाढ (of root गाह्), Pr. गाढद्, H. गाढै.
- 18 den. गोद् *mark, brand* = Skr. N. गोर्द्; Pr. गोर्देद् or गोर्द्द्, H. गोर्दै (?); brands being made on the forehead or bosom.
- 19 den. चबराव् *be alarmed, agitated*, perhaps corrupted form गडुबडाव् with the same meaning, a reduplicative or alliterative form, made from गडु = Skr. N. गर्द् *noise, cries of alarm* (?).
- 20 den. घिनाव् or घिनियाव् *be disgusted* = Skr. N. घृणा or deminutive घृणिका (of root घृण्), Pr. विणा (H. C. 1, 128) or विणिया; Pr. विणावेद् or विणियावेद्, or विणावद् or विणियावद्, H. विनावै or घिनियावै.
- 21 der. घिर् *be collected, surrounded, gather*, a passive or intransitive of root घेर्. See primary roots, No. 64.
- 22 comp. चपक् *be compressed, collapse* = Skr. चप or चर्प + छ, Pr. चपक्केद् or चपक्केद्, H. चपकै.
- 23 comp. चमक् *glitter* = Skr. चमत् + छ, pass. चमक्त्रियते (with active meaning), Pr. चमक्केद् or चमक्केद्, H. चमकै.
- 24 den. चाह् *wish*, corrupted for व्वाह्, see No. 40.
- 25 der. चिर् *be torn, split*, a passive or intransitive, derived from root चीर्; see No. 31.
- 26 den. चिकनाव् *smooth, polish* = Skr. N. चिक्रण (or चिक्रिण; perhaps itself a compound word of चित् *bright* = चित्र, and छ = Pr. क्रिण; lit. *made clear*); Pr. चिक्रणावेद् or चिक्रणावद्, H. चिकनावै.
- 27 den. चिडाव् or चिडाव् *abuse, vex* = Skr. P. P. P. चिन्न (from root चिप् *abuse*); Pr. चिडावद्, H. चिडावै (with transfer of aspiration) or चिडावै (with loss of aspiration). As to the changes of aspiration, see No. 47 बेङ् or क्कीङ्, where it is preserved; also primary root, No. 65 चढ् (footnote, p. 45). As to the change of न्न to न्न to ड (or डु), compare root जुडाव् from P. P. P. युक्त; and primary roots Nos. 92, 93 जुट् and जोङ्.
- 28 den. चित्ताव् *make known to, warn, admonish* = Skr. P. P. P. चित्; Pr. चित्तावेद् or चित्तावद् (cf. S. B. 11, 1), H. चित्तावै. In Setu-bandha 11, 1 occurs the past participle चित्तविञ्च (with *a* for *á*, by H. C. 3, 150), which is correctly explained by the commentator as meaning चेतितं *made known to*, or निवृत्तं *restrained, warned* (or निर्दत्तं), परितोषितं *admonished, comforted*; (see S. Gdt. pp. 84, 156).
- 29 den. चीत् *paint* = Skr. N. चित्र; Skr. चित्रयति, Pr. चित्तेद् or चित्तद्, H. चीतै.
- 30 den. चीन् or चीर् *recognize* = Skr. N. चिर्, Pr. चिर्ह (H. C. 2, 50); Skr. चिर्हयति, Pr. चिर्हेद् or चिर्हद्, H. चीर्है or चीर्है.
- 31 den. चीर् *tear, cleave* = Skr. N. चीर् (rag), whence Skr. चीरयति, Pr. चीरेद् or चीरद्, H. चीरै.

- 32 comp. चुक् *be finished, cease* = Skr. च्युत् + क्; Pr. चुक्कइ (H. C. 4, 177), H. चुकै. H. C. gives it as a substitute of the Skr. root भ्रंश् fall down, decay, a synonym of च्युत्; so also the commentator to Spt. 323, see Wb. p. 184. The correct derivation from च्युत् is given by the commentator on Setubandha 1, 9. The Skr. root चुक् inflict pain, X. cl. चुक्कयति, is doubtlessly reintroduced from the Prākṛit. See No. 33.
- 33 comp. चूक् *blunder, miss* = Skr. च्युत् + क्; Pr. चुक्कइ, H. चूकै. This is clearly identical with the former, as regards origin. The original meaning "fall," "drop," (from the truth) would easily lead to "blunder." In this sense it is well-known to Prākṛit; *e. g.*, Spt. v, 323, चुक्कसंकेच्छा "blundered or missed meeting"; again Spt. v. 199, Setubandha 1, 9, where the commentary correctly explains it प्रमादे देशी इति केचित्, *i. e.*, according to some it is a desī word meaning "blundering" (See S. Gdt., p. 157). See No. 32.
- 34 den. चोराव् *steal* = Skr. N. चार or चौर; Pr. चोरावेइ or चोरावइ, H. चोरावै.
- 35 comp. चौक् *start (from fright)* = Skr. चमत् + क्, passive चमक्त्रियते (used actively), Pr. चमक्कइ or चमक्कइ, Ap. Pr. चवक्कइ, H. चौकै.
- 36 der. हन् *be strained, filter*, a passive or intransitive derived from हान्, No. 38.
- 37 den. हल् *deceive, cheat* = Skr. N. हल; Skr. हल्यति, Pr. हलेइ or हलइ, H. हलै.
- 38 den. हान् *strain, search* = Skr. P. P. P. स्यन्न (of root स्यद्), Pr. *सन्नेइ or हन्नेइ (Ls. 199) or हन्नइ, H. हानै (?).
- 39 den. ह्राप् *stamp, print*; an active or transitive derived from root ह्रप्; perhaps merely another form of root थाप्; see Appendix Nos. 4 and 13.
- 40 den. वाह् or चाह् *wish* = Skr. N. उत्साह्; Pr. उच्छाहेइ (cf. H. C. 2, 22) or उच्छाहइ, H. वाहै or (disaspirated) चाहै; or from Skr. N. इच्छा, Pr. इच्छाएइ or इच्छाइ, H. चाहै (with transferred aspiration) or वाहै. As to the elision of initial उ or इ, see my Comp. Gramm. § 173 (cf. Addenda); and as to the change of aspiration, *ibidem* § 132.
- 41 comp. छिटक् *be dispersed, be scattered* = Skr. छिप् + क्; Pr. छिट्केइ or छिट्कइ, H. छिट्कै. See No. 46.
- 42 den. छिड् *be vexed, take offence*, a passive or intransitive, derived from R. वीड् or वैड्, No. 46.
- 43 comp. छिडक् *sprinkle* = Skr. स्पृष्ट + क्; Pr. छिडक्केइ or छिडक्कइ, H. छिड्कै. As to the derivation of छिड from Skr. स्पृष्ट, see No. 45 वीट्; and as to the softening of the final, वीट is to छिड्, as जुट to जोड्, q. v.

- 44 den. कीक *sneeze* = Skr. N. किक्का; Skr. किक्कयति, Pr. किक्केद् or किक्कद्, H. कीके. The word किक्का, however, is itself a compound from कित् *sneezing* and क; and the word कित् is probably another form of क्तुत् *sneezing*, from Skr. root क्तु *sneeze*.
- 45 den. कौट् or कौट् or क्कट् *sprinkle* = Skr. P. P. P. स्पृष्ट *sprinkled*, Pr. क्किट् (with क्कि for स्पृ, as in क्किहद् or क्किवद् or क्कियद्, H. C. 4, 182, 257; see also primary roots Nos. 78, 80); Pr. क्किट्हेद् or क्किट्हेद्, H. क्कौटै or क्कौटै or क्कौटै (on disaspiration see my Comp. Gramm. § 145, Exc. 2; on the *anunásika*, § 149; and on the change of इ to ए, § 148). Or from Skr. N. सक्त् (of root सिच्), see primary root No. 342.
- 46 den. क्कौड् or क्कौड् *abuse, vex* = Skr. P. P. P. क्षिप्त *abused*; Pr. क्कौडेद् or क्कौडेद्, H. क्कौडै or क्कौडै. See Nos. 27, 42. Probably from क्षिप्त was derived a root क्किट्, just as Skr. root जुट् from युक्त; the causal of क्किट् would be क्कैटि, just as causal जौटि of जुट्; whence we should have Pr. क्कौडेद्, just as Pr. जौडेद्, and H. क्कौडै just as H. जौडै. The root क्किट् which would correspond to जुट् does not exist in Hindī, except in the compound क्किटक्, see No. 41. A similar series of roots are क्कूट् or क्कूट् and क्कौड्.* Possibly also Nos. 43 and 45, may be derived from क्षिप्त.
- 47 den. क्कौन *take away, snatch* = Skr. P. P. P. क्षिन्न (of root क्किट्), Pr. क्कौनेद् or क्कौनेद्, H. क्कौनै.
- 48 den. क्कूट् or क्कूट् *be let off, be released* = Skr. P. P. P. क्षिप्त, Pr. क्कूत् (H. C. 2, 138) or क्कूट् (S. C. 1, 3, 142 क्कूट्?); Pr. क्कूट्हेद् or क्कूट्हेद्, H. क्कूटै or क्कूटै. See Nos. 46 and 50. The root क्कूट् or क्कूट् has not been adopted into Sanskrit, except in its causal or transitive form क्कौट्.†

* There would be the following series of forms :

Skr. युक्त, Pr. जुत् or जुट्; Roots Skr. जुट्, Pr. जुट् or जुड्, H. जुट् or जुड्, Caus. जोड्
 ,, क्षिप्त, ,, क्कूत् ,, क्कूट्; ,, ,, क्कूट्, ,, क्कूट् ,, क्कूड्, ,, क्कूट् ,, क्कूड्, ,, क्कौड्
 ,, क्षिप्त, ,, क्षिप्त, क्किट्; ,, ,, क्किट्, ,, क्किट्, क्किट्, ,, क्किट् ,, क्किट्, ,, क्कैड्.

The Pr. roots in इ would seem to be the original derivatives from the Skr. P. P. P.; they were reintroduced into Sanskrit with one final ट्, and afterwards gave rise to the alternative Pr. root in ड्, by the ordinary phonetic change of ट् to ड्. The two alternative Pr. roots in इ and ड्, reappear in H. as roots in ट् and ड्. As to the Skr. root क्कूट्, see footnote to No. 48. The root क्किट् appears to have been little used; it is not mentioned among Skr. roots, nor does it survive in Hindī, except in क्किटक्, see No. 41.

† The root क्कूट् does exist in Skr., but it has assumed a somewhat different, though connected meaning "cut" (whence H. क्कूडौ *knife*). The same transition of

- 49 den. **वेद्** *perforate* = Skr. N. **विद्र** (of R. **विद्**); whence Skr. **विद्रयति**, Pr. **विद्दे** or **विद्द**, H. **वेदै**.
- 50 der. **कोड़** *release*, an active or transitive, derived from R. **कुट्** No. 48. Compare Skr. root **चोट**.
- 51 den. **जुगव्** *pair off labor* (i. e., *assist another with labor, in expectation of similar assistance being returned hereafter*) = Skr. N. **युग्म**, Pr. **जुग्म** (H. C. 2, 78); Pr. **जुग्मावेद्** or **जुग्मावद्**, H. **जुग्मावै**. The root comes to mean generally: *be provident, be careful of*.
- 52 den. **जताव्** *make known, warn* = Skr. P. P. P. **ज्ञप्** (of caus. of R. **ज्ञा**); Pr. **जतावेद्** or **जतावद्**, H. **जतावै**.
- 53 den. **जस्** *germinate* = Skr. N. **जन्म**, Pr. **जन्मेद्** or **जन्मद्** (H. C. 4, 136), H. **जन्मै**.
- 54 den. **जीत्** *overpower, win* = Skr. P. P. P. **जीत** (of R. **ज्या**); Pr. **जित्तेद्** or **जितद्**, H. **जीतै**.
- 55 der. **जुङ्** *be joined*, a passive or intransitive, derived from root **जोङ्** see No. 57.
- 56 den. **जुट्** *unite* = Skr. P. P. P. **युक्त**, Pr. **युत्त** (H. C. 1, 42) or **जुट्**, (see Nos. 46, 48), Pr. **जुट्टेद्** or **जुट्टद्**, H. **जुट्टै**. Compare Skr. root **जुट्**.
- 57 der. **जोङ्** *join*, an active or transitive, derived from root **जुट्**, see No. 56.
- 58 den. **जोत्** *yoke* = Skr. N. **योक्त्र**, Skr. **योक्त्रयति**, Pr. **जोत्तेद्** or **जोत्तद्**, H. **जोत्तै**.
- 59 den. **जोह्** or **जोव्** or **जो** *see* = Skr. N. **ज्योतिस्** *eye, sight*; Pr. **जोहद्** (H. C. 4, 422, 6) or **जोहद्** (cf. H. C. 4, 332 **जोहतिहे**), H. **जोहै** or **जोवै** or **जोहै** (with euphonic **व्** and **ह्**, see my Comp. Gramm. § 69).
- 60 comp. **भटक्** tr. *twitch*, intr. *shake* = Skr. **भट् + छ**; Pr. **भट्टकेद्** or **भट्टकद्**, H. **भट्टकै**. As to the derivation of **भट्**, see primary root **भौट्** No. 96.
- 61 comp. **भपक्** intr. *spring*; tr. *throw on, move to and fro, snatch* = Skr. **भप् + छ**; Pr. **भप्के** or **भप्कद्**, H. **भपकै**. Hemachandra 4, 161 notices the corresponding un-compounded verb **भपद्**, but only as an intransitive “move to and fro” (said to be = Skr. **भ्रमति**). Hindi and Maráthi have the same un-compounded verb **भपै**, but as a transitive, “cover with a thatch” (lit. *throw on*, i. e., bundles of

meaning may be observed in another series of Skr. roots, which also are derived from **क्षिप्**. The latter becomes in Pr. **खिच्च** (H. C. 2, 127) or **खुच्च** (Spt. v. 278) or **खुङ्**; whence Pr. den. roots **खुङ्** or **खुड्** (H. C. 4, 116 **खुङ्गद्** and **खुडद्** *he breaks*), H. **खूट्** (**खुङ्** does not exist). This root **खुङ्** as well as the corresponding causal or transitive forms **खोट्** or **खोड्** have been adopted into Sanskrit. See primary root No. 41.

grass.)* As to the derivation of भप, see Appendix No. 6. Hindí has an adverb भप quickly; it has also another kind of compound root भपट् with the same meaning as भपक्. On these obscure compound in ट् roots, see my Comp. Gramm. § 354, 2.

- 62 comp. भलक् shine, glare = Skr. भला + ल; Pr. भलक्केद or भलक्कद, H. भलक्के. As to the derivation of भल, see primary root No. 98.
- 63 den. भाँक् peep, spy = Skr. N. अश्च; Pr. अश्चभक्कद, H. भाँक् (with loss of initial अ, and disaspiration) ?
- 64 comp. भौक् sigh, lament = Skr. शीत् + क; Passive शीत्कीयते (used actively), Pr. भिक्केद or भिक्कद, H. भौक्के.
- 65 comp. भुक् or भोक् stagger, nod, bend = Skr. चुम् (acc. sg. neut. चुप्) + ल; Pr. भुक्कद, H. भुक्के or भौक्के.
- 66 comp. भोक् or भौक् throw, cast = Skr. चेष (or चप्) + ल; Pr. भोक्कद, H. भौक्के or भोक्के. As to ओ = एव, see my Comp. Gramm. § 122 ?
- 67 der. टिक् be propped, stay, a passive or intransitive, derived from No. 68.
- 68 comp. टेक् prop, support = Skr. ताय (of root त्रै) + ल; Pr. टायक्कद, H. टेक्के ?
- 69 den. ठढ fix, arrange = Skr. P. P. P. स्रथ् (of root स्रम्); Pr. ठढुडे or ठढुद, H. ठढै. The hardening of ढ to ठ is probably caused by the influence of the initial ठ. In old Hindí ठढुडे occurs in the sense of "stopping short", "standing amazed". When the past participle is used as such (not as an element of a denominative verb), the original ढ is still preserved in Hindí; thus old Hindí ठढ, modern Hindí ठडा "standing".
- 70 comp. ठठक् or ठिठक् stop short, stand amazed = Skr. स्रथ् + ल; Pr. ठठक्कद, H. ठठक्के or ठिठक्के. As to the derivation of ठठ, see No. 69; as to इ for अ, see my Comp. Gramm § 35.
- 71 comp. ठनक् jingle, tinkle, &c. = Skr. स्रन sounding + ल; Pr. ठनक्केद or ठनक्कद, H. ठनक्के. Compare Skr. टंकार clang, twang, &c. from टं + ल; ट or ठ means any "sound."
- 72 comp. ठसक् strut = Skr. स्रथ् + ल; Pr. ठसक्कद or ठसक्कद, H. ठसक्के. Skr. स्रथ् becomes Pr. थंथ or ठंथ (H. C. 2, 9, whence H. थसु prop, pillar and ठसु place, residence. The change of थ् to ढ् to स may be observed in the primary roots Nos. 117, 118.
- 73 comp. ठसक् knock, chip = Skr. तच्च + ल, see root ठाँस् No. 10. in Appendix. Hindí has an interjection ठस्, imitating the sound of knocking or hammering; also ठसनी rammer (an instrument).
- 74 den. ठहर् be fixed, remain, another form of No. 75; possibly arisen by

* Panjábí has भवे, with व् for प्; and भफ् thatch, with फ् for प्. The former might be referred to the Skr. root शब्.

a mere transposition, ठट् *tharh* = ठट्ट् *tharah* = ठहट्ट् *thahar* = ठहर् *thahar*. Or the element र may be the same as र or ल in ठहर् or ठहल्, &c. (see my Comp. Gramm. § 354, 2), and ठह = Pr. ठह = Skr. लब्ध. Hindi has the noun ठाहर् *place*.

75 den. ठाड् or ठाड् *be fixed, be erect, stand* = Skr. P. P. P. लब्ध, Pr. ठड् (H. C. 2, 39); Pr. ठड्डे or ठड्डे, H. ठाडै or ठाडै.

76 den. डर् *fear* = Skr. N. दर, Pr. डर (H. C. 8, 217); Pr. डरइ (H. C. 4, 198), H. डरै.

77 den. डाह् *be hot, burn* = Skr. N. दाह, Pr. डाह (H. C. 1, 217); Pr. डाहेइ or डाहइ, H. डाहै.

78 comp. ढक् *cover* = Skr. N. स्यग् (acc. sing. neut. स्यक् *covering*) + ङ; Pr. ढकइ (H. C. 4, 21), H. ढकै See primary root No. 105.*

79 der. ढल् or ढर् *flow*, a passive or intransitive of root ढाल् or ढार, see Appendix No. 11.

80 comp. थक् or थाक् *be wearied, be fatigued* = Skr. लभ् (acc. sing. neut. लप्) + ङ; Pr. थकइ (H. C. 4, 370) or VI. cl. थकइ (H. C. 4, 87. 259; where it is said to be a substitute of Skr. फक्ति *move slowly from fatigue*), H. थकै or थाकै. In H. C. 4, 16 the root is given as an equivalent of स्या *stand*; the Bangálí has थाक् (pronounced *thak*) *stay, remain*. The original meaning of the Hindi is *to come to a stop* (from fatigue). The Skr. passive लभ्यते (= लप् + क्रीयते) means “*to be made firm or rigid, be paralysed, be stopped*”. The original meaning of “*rigidity*” is preserved in the Hindi थक् or थक् *a congealed lump, a clot*. The stoppage may be owing to fatigue or to wonder; hence Hindi थक्ति *stopped or wearied or astonished*. Other derivatives of the Hindi root are अथक् *unwearied, यकावत् weariness, यक्कफक्का perplexed*.†

81 comp. थपक् *strike, slap, tap* from थप + ङ; as to the derivation of थप, see root थाप् in the Appendix No. 13.

* It might be also derived, as a primary root, from Skr. तच्, I. cl. तच्चति, Pr. तक्खइ = थकइ (with transfer of aspiration) = ढकइ (softening and cerebralising थ). Compare the roots ठाँस्, ठक्, ठाँस्, ठाँक् in the Appendix, which show that the Skr. roots तच् and तच् had a tendency in Prákrit to transfer the aspiration (थ) and cerebralise the initial (ठ). The Skr. root तच् means *chipping off* (by striking) and *covering*; a similar change of meaning appears in the Hindi root मट् *cover* from Skr. मट् *rub, strike*.

† S. Goldschmidt, *Prákritica*, No. 7, p. 5 derives it, as a denominative root, from P. P. P. थग्ध of a root थंग्, which he identifies with the root स्यम्, and assumes a change of ग्ध to क्. This theory is based on three hypothetical steps: the identity of थंग् and स्यम्, the existence of a P. P. P. थग्ध, the change of ग्ध to क्. Pischel in *Bezenberger's Beiträge* III, 235 derives it simply from a hypothetical Skr. root स्यक्.

- 82 comp. थलक् or थरक् *tremble, flutter*; probably a mere various pronunciation of खरक् or फरक्, q. v.; the interchange of फ and थ is shown by the Pr. फक्कइ and थक्कइ (H. C. 4, 87), and that of ख and थ by खभो and थभो (H. C. 2, 8). There is also a reduplicated root थलथल् or थरथर् corresponding to खरखर् and फरफर्.
- 83 comp. थिरक् *be set, be settled, well postured* (e. g., in dancing) = Skr. स्थिर + क्त; Pr. थिरक्केइ or थिरक्कइ, H. थिरकै.
- 84 den. थिराव् intr. *settle* (as liquor) = Skr. N. स्थिर; Skr. स्थिरायति Pr. थिरावेइ or थिरावइ, H. थिरावे.
- 85 comp. थुक् *spit* = Skr. छेव (or स्थेव) + क्त; Pr. थुक्केइ or थुक्कइ, H. थुकै. As to the contraction of एव to उ or ऊ, see my Comp. Gramm. § 122.
- 86 den. दउड़् or दौड़् *run* = Skr. N. द्रव, Pr. diminutive दवड; Pr. दवडेइ or दवडइ, E. H. दउड़ै or W. H. दौड़ै. In Chāṇḍa's Prākṛit Lakṣhaṇa C D, II, 27h, there is noticed a root डवडव *run about with lowering face* (अतिरभसाद् ऊर्द्धमुखस्य इतस्ततो गमने डवडव); Marāṭhī has both डवडव and डवड in the same sense; it has also दवड *run*; these two roots are probably identical, the change of initial द् to ड being not uncommon; see H. C. 1, 217.
- 87 comp. दरक् intr. *split* = Skr. दर + क्त; Pr. दरक्केइ or दरक्कइ, H. दरकै.
- 88 comp. दहक् intr. *burn* = Skr. दह + क्त; Pr. दहक्केइ or दहक्कइ, H. दहकै.
- 89 den. दुख् intr. *pain* = Skr. N. दुःख; Skr. दुःखयति, Pr. दुखेइ or दुखइ, H. दुखै.
- 90 comp. धडक् *blaze, be hot* (from any passion), *be distressed, tremble* (from fear), = Skr. दग्ध + क्त, Pr. दड्कइ, H. धडकै (for दडकै, with transfer of aspiration). There is also reduplicated root धडधड*.
- 91 den. धार् *pour* = Skr. N. धार; Pr. धारेइ or धारइ, H. धारै.
- 92 comp. धौक् or धौक् *blow, breathe upon* = Skr. धम + क्त; Pr. धमक्केइ or Ap. Pr. धवक्कइ, H. धौकै.
- 93 den. नट् *dance* = Skr. N. नर्त; Skr. नर्तयति, Pr. नट्टेइ or VI. cl. नट्टइ (H. C. 4, 230. 2, 30), H. नटै. The Skr. root नट (I. cl. नटति or X. cl. नाटयति) is adopted from the Prākṛit.
- 94 der. नह् *flow*, a passive or intransitive, derived from primary root नह् No. 136.
- 95 den. नहाट् *flee* = Skr. P. P. P. स्ल (of R. स्लस् *eject*); Pr. पहट्टइ, E. H. नहाटै. Compare Pr. पल्लइ (H. C. 4, 200) from Skr. पर्यस.

* Hindi has a word धड् *body*, and धड् *firm, strong, sound*. This is probably derived from Skr. दह = Pr. दह = H. धड.

- 96 der. निकल् or निकर् *be pulled out, come out*; a passive or intransitive, derived from root निकाल्. See No. 98.
- 97 der. निकस् *be expelled, come out*; a passive or intransitive, derived from root निकाम्. See primary root No. 139.
- 98 den. निकाल् or निकार् *pull out, eject* = Skr. P. P. P. निष्कृष्ट; Páli and Pr. निकड्ड, Pr. निक्कल्लइ or निक्कालइ, W. H. निकालै or E. H. निकारै. As to the change of ढ to ल्ह, see my Comp. Gramm. § 115.*
- 99 den. निखोड् or निखोर् *peel, extract* = Skr. P. P. P. निष्कृष्ट; Pr. निक्कोड्ड (with *o* for *u*, by H. C. 1, 116) or निकखोडइ (with transfer of aspiration, as in अक्खोडइ H. C. 4, 188 = अक्कोड्ड, a denominative of आकृष्ट *extracted*).
- 100 den. निकोस् *grin* = Skr. N. निकुस्मय (from root नि + कु + स्मि); Skr. निकुस्मयते, Pr. निकोस्सेइ or VI. cl. निकोस्सेइ (cf. H. C. 1, 116), H. निकोसै. See my Comp. Gramm. § 148.
- 101 den. निगल् *swallow* = Skr. N. निगल्; Pr. निगलेइ or VI. cl. निगलेइ, H. निगलै. It might, however, be a primitive root = Skr. नि + ग्, VI. cl. निगिल्लति, with change of इ to अ.
- 102 den. निपट् *terminate* = Skr. N. निष्पत्ति (from root निस् + पट्); Pr. निष्पट्टेइ or VI. cl. निष्पट्टेइ, H. निपटै (?). As to the change of dental त्त to cerebral ट्ट, compare Pr. पट्टणं for Skr. पत्तनं, Vr. 3, 23; cf. also Pr. पडइ for Skr. पतति Vr. 8, 51.
- 103 der. निवह् or निभ् *be accomplished, succeed*, a passive or intransitive root, derived from the primary root निवाह्, No. 146.
- 104 den. पड् or पैट् *enter* = Skr. P. P. P. प्रविष्ट, Pr. पडइ (H. C. 4, 340); Pr. पड्डेइ or VI. cl. पड्डेइ, E. H. पडै or W. H. पैटै.
- 105 den. पक् *ripen* = Skr. P. P. P. पक्, Pr. पक् (H. C. 2, 79); Pr. पक्केइ or पक्कइ, H. पकै.
- 106 den. पक्ङ् *seize* = Skr. P. P. P. पक्कृष्ट; Pr. पक्कड्ड (cf. H. C. 4, 187), H. पक्ङ्गै (for पक्ङ्गै, with lost aspiration, as in root गाङ् No. 16, उखाङ् No. 6, डाङ् No. 75, and others).
- 107 den. पञ्चताव् *repent* = Skr. N. पञ्चात्ताप; Pr. पञ्चत्तावेइ or VI. cl. पञ्चत्तावइ, H. पञ्चतावै.
- 108 den. पट् *be paid, be roofed, be watered* = Skr. N. पत्र or पट् or पट; Pr. पट्टेइ or VI. cl. पट्टइ, H. पटै. Skr. पत्र is any "vessel", used for irrigating; पट्ट is the table or leaf on which the accounts of payments are kept; पट means a "roof."

* So also Bs. I, 354. III, 58. The Hindî root निकाल् is, of course, referable to the Skr. root निस् + कल्; but the latter is most probably itself adopted from the Prákrit; Skr. निक्कालयति = Pr. निक्कालेइ. The Pr. form निक्कालेहि, quoted by Bs. III, 58, is misspelt for निक्कालेहि.

- 109 den. पनप् *expand, grow, prosper* = Skr. N. प्रपच्च (of root प्र-पंच), Skr. प्रपच्चयति, Pr. पपषेद् or पपषद् (cf. Pr. पषासा = Skr. पंचाशत् H. C. 2, 42), H. पनपै (transposed from पपनै, see my Comp. Gramm. § 133, see also primary roots Nos. 165, 166).
- 110 den. पनियाव् *irrigate* = Skr. N. पानीय, Pr. पाणिय (H. C. 1, 101), Pr. पाणियावेद् or पाणियावद्, H. पनियावै (see my Comp. Gramm. § 25).
- 111 den. परिस् or परस् *touch* = Skr. N. स्पर्श, Pr. फरिस (Vr. 3, 62); Pr. फरिसद् (H. C. 4, 182), H. परिसै or परसै (with lost aspiration, and change of *i* to *a*; see my Comp. Gramm. §§ 58 note, 130).
- 112 den. पलट् or पलथ् intr. *turn over* = Skr. P. P. P. पथेत्, Pr. पलट् or पलथ् (Vr. 3, 21. H. C. 2, 47), Pr. पलट्टद् or पलथद् (H. C. 4, 200), H. पलटे or पलथै. In H. C. 4, 200. 258 पलथ् and पलथद् are spelled so; see my Comp. Gramm. § 161.
- 113 den. पहिचान् or पदचान् *recognise* = Skr. N. परिचयन्; Pr. परिचयणेद् or परिचयणद्, H. पहिचानै or पदचानै (for पदचानै; with elided र् and inserted euphonic ह्, see my Comp. Gramm. §§ 69, 124) (?).
- 114 der. पिहन or पहिन् intr. *dress, put on*, a passive or intransitive, derived from the primary root पिहनाव् or पहिनाव्, No. 165.* See also primary root पहिर् No. 166.
- 115 comp. पिचक् *be squeezed, be shrivelled* = Skr. पिच्च + क्; Pr. पिचकेद् or पिचकद्, H. पिचकै Compare Skr. पिचिष्ट *squeezed*; and as regards the derivation of पिच्च or पिच, see primary root पौच No. 175. The word has been adopted into Skr. from the Prākṛit.†
- 116 den. पिक्ल or फिसल् *slip* = Skr. N. पिच्छल or पिच्छल slippery; Pr. पिच्छलेद् or पिच्छलद्, H. पिक्लै or फिसलै. (transferring the aspiration to प and changing क् to स; see my Comp. Grammar § 11). See No. 125.
- 117 der. पिट् *be beaten*, a passive or intransitive, derived from root पीट No. 119.
- 118 der. पिल् *be beaten, bruised*, a passive or intransitive, derived from root पेल्, No. 121. See also No. I, 184.
- 119 den. पीट *beat* = Skr. P. P. P. पिष्ट; Pr. पिष्टेद् (Spt. 173) or पिड्ड (with ट् for ड्, as in पलट्टद् for पलड्डद् (H. C. 4, 200), H. पीटै. See No. 121.
- 120 den. पुकार् *call, shout* = Skr. N. स्फुत्कार or फूत्कार or पूत्कार; Pr. फुकारेद्

* In Bengālī the root is पिनध्, which is a denominative of the Skr. P. P. P. पिनद्ध *dressed*. Possibly the Hindi root may be explained in the same way by a further change of ध् to च्.

† In the Skr. word चिपिट *pressed down* a metathesis of प and च appears to have taken place.

or पुक्कारेद् or पुक्कारद्, H. पुकारै. A similar change of फ to प, in root परिस् No. 111. An intransitive or passive form of this root occurs in the old Hindí of Chand's Prithiráj Rasau: पुक्कर be called.

- 121 den. पेल *squeeze, beat* = Skr. P. P. P. पिष्ट; see primary root No. 184.
- 122 den. पुन् *revile*, perhaps = Skr. N. पुण्य *blessed*; euphuistically.
- 123 comp. फटक् tr. *separate, winnow*, or intr. *be separated* = Skr. स्फट + छ; Pr. फट्केद् or फट्कद्, H. फटकै. The Pr. doubles the radical ट; see primary root फट् No. 186.
- 124 comp. फरक् or फडक् *tremble* = Skr. स्फर + छ; Pr. फरकेद् or फरकद्, H. फरकै or फडकै. The reduplicated root फरफर् or फुरफूर् also occurs. See roots थरक् No. 82 and खरक् No. 14.
- 125 den. फिसल् *slip, slide*, see No. 116. For a similar transfer of aspiration on account of change of छ to स, see root ढस् in Appendix No. 8.
- 126 comp. फूक् *blow* = Skr. फूत् + छ; Pr. फूकेद् or फूकद्, H. फूकै. See H. C. 4, 422, 3. फुक्किञ्जंत, and Spt. 178 फुक्कंतञ्च.
- 127 der. फुक् *be blown*, a passive or intransitive, derived from root फूक् No. 126.
- 128 den. बद् or बैट् *sit* = Skr. P. P. P. उपविष्ट, Pr. उवद्दु (like पद्दु, No. 104) or ओद्दु (cf. H. C. 1, 173), H. बद्दै or बैटै (as to change of ओ to व, see my Comp. Gramm. § 71). The initial ब for व is somewhat anomalous, as such an "expansion" व does not ordinarily harden to ब. Another way of explaining the Hindí बद् is to assume that the initial उ of Pr. उवद्दु has been dropped (so in my Comp. Gramm. § 173, and Bs. I, 179. III, 38); but this does no more obviate the anomaly; for a Pr. व, softened from Skr. प, does not, as a rule, harden in Hindí.
- 129 comp. बक् *talk, chatter* = Skr. वाच् + छ; Pr. वक्कद्, H. बकै. Or possibly a mere corruption for बुक्, Pr. बुक्कद् or बुक्कद् (H. C. 4, 98), Skr. बुक्कति or बुक्कयति a comp. of ब्रू + छ. Hindí does not possess the form बुक्, but it has a derivative of it, बुक्कलाव्; Maráthí has both बुक् and बुक्कल्.
- 130 den. बच् *read, recite* = Skr. N. वाच्य; Pr. वच्द्, H. बाँचै.
- 131 comp. बहक् *go beyond bounds, stray* = Skr. वहिस् + छ; Pr. वहिकेद् or वहिकद्, H. बहकै.
- 132 der. बिथर् *be spread*, a passive or intransitive, derived from the primary root बिथार् No. 225.
- 133 den. विराव् *mock, jeer* = Skr. N. विराव *sound, noise*; Pr. विरावेद् or विरावद्, H. विराव.
- 134 den. विलट् *become bad*, perhaps connected with P. P. P. विलम्बित (विलम्ब ?) *wasted*.
- 135 den. बौट् *scatter, spill* = Skr. P. P. P. व्यल; Pr. विट् (for विड्, as पलट् for पलड्, see No. 112); Pr. विट्टेद् or विट्टद्, H. बौटै.

- 136 den. वीत *pass* = Skr. P. P. P. वीत, Pr. वित्त (like निहित for Skr. निहित, H. C. 2, 99; otherwise the preservation of त is not explainable); Pr. वित्तेद् or वित्तद्, H. वीतै.
- 137 den. बेढ *enclose, surround* = Skr. वेष्ट, Causal वेष्टयति or I. cl. वेष्टते, Pr. वेष्टेद् (H. C. 4, 51) or वेष्टुद् (H. C. 4, 221), H. बेढै. The root is probably a denominative of an anomalous P. P. P. or some other derivative of the root विष् or विष्. The so-called Causal shows its denominative form.
- 138 den. बउराव् or बौराव् *go mad* = Skr. N. वातुल; Pr. वाउलावेद् or वाउलावद्, H. बउलावै or बौरावै. See my Comp. Gramm. § 25.
- 139 den. भाग *flee* = Skr. P. P. P. भग्, Pr. भग् (cf. H. C. 4, 354), Pr. भग्नेद् or भग्द्, H. भागै.
- 140 den. भौग् or भौग् *be wet* = Skr. अभ्यङ्ग; Pr. अब्धिङ्गेद्, or अब्धिङ्गेद्, H. भौगै or भौगै (?). As to the loss of initial अ, see my Comp. Gramm. 172. Compare the primary root भौज् in the Appendix No. 21.
- 141 der. भून् *be fried, be cooked, a passive or intransitive, derived from भून् No. 143.*
- 142 den. भूल or भोल or भोर *forget, blunder* = Skr. P. P. P. भृष्ट; Pr. भृष्टद् (H. C. 4, 177), W. H. भूलै or भोलै, E. H. भूरै or भोरै. Skr. भृष्ट = Pr. भृष्ट् = भृष्ट् = भृष्ट्; the change of *a* to *u* caused by the labial *bh*. As to the change of *u* to *o*, see my Comp. Gramm. § 148.*
- 143 den. भून् *fry, cook* = Skr. P. P. P. भूष् (Pan 8, 2. 44); Pr. भूष्तेद् or भूष्तेद्, H. भूनै.
- 144 den. मढ *cover, gilt (i. e. encase by rubbing on)* = Skr. P. P. P. ऋष्ट, Pr. मड् or (disaspirated) मडु; Pr. मडुद् or मढद् (H. C. 4, 126), H. मढै. The Skr. root मट् *cover* is adopted from the primitive Prākṛit or Pāli मट्ट (= ऋष्ट), whence मट *a covering, hut*, H. मट् or मट्ट. Similarly are formed the roots कट्, बेट्, &c.
- 145 den. मत् *consult* = Skr. N. मन्त; Pr. संतेद् or संतद् (cf. H. C. 4, 260 मंतिदो), H. मतै (with elided nasal, see my Comp. Gramm. § 143).
- 146 der. मिट् *be effaced, cease to exist, a passive or intransitive, derived from the root सेट्, No. 153.*
- 147 der. मुंड् *be shaved, a passive or intransitive, derived from the primary root मूँड, No. 284.*
- 148 der. मुँद् *be closed, a passive or intransitive, derived from the root मूँद्, No. 151.*

* This derivation I owe to S. Goldschmidt, *Prākṛitica*, No. 8, p. 9. Formerly, looking upon भोल or भोर as the more primitive form, I was inclined to consider it a denominative of Skr. भ्रमर, whence comes Hindi भोरा or भोला *a simpleton*.

- 149 den. **मृ die** = Skr. P. P. P. **मृत**, Pr. **मुच** (H. C. 4, 442); Pr. **मुच्यद्**, H. **मृणे**.
- 150 den. **मूत् discharge urine** = Skr. N. **मूत्र**; Skr. **मूत्रयति**, Pr. **मुत्तेद्** or **मुत्तद्**, H. **मूतै**.
- 151 den. **मुद् close** (lit. with a seal ring) = Skr. N. **मुद्रा**; Skr. **मुद्रयति**, Pr. **मुद्देद्** or **मुद्दद्**, H. **मुँदै**. See H. C. 4, 401 **दिष्ठी मुद् sealed**.
- 152 den. **मून be silent** = Skr. P. P. P. **मून** (of root **मू**); Pr. **मूणेद्** or **मूणद्**, H. **मूनै**, (or from N. **मौन**).
- 153 den. **मेट effuce** = Skr. P. P. P. **मृष्ट**, Pr. **मिष्टेद्** or **मिष्टद्** (disaspirated for **मिष्टद्**, cf. Pāli **मद्ध** or **मद्ध** = **मृष्ट**), H. **मेटै**, (with *e* for *i*, see my Comp. Gramm. § 148).
- 154 den. **मौल् or मौर् blossom** = Skr. N. **मौल**; whence **मौलयति**, Pr. **मोलेद्** or **मोलद्**, W. H. **मौलै** or E. H. **मौरै**.
- 155 den. **मौलाव् or मौराव् blossom** = Skr. N. **मौल**; Pr. **मोलावेद्** or **मोलावद्**, W. H. **मौलावै** or E. H. **मौरावै**.
- 156 den. **रग् be attached** = Skr. P. P. P. **रक्त**, Pr. **रग्ग** (H. C. 2, 10); Pr. **रग्गेद्** or **रग्गद्**, H. **रगै**.
- 157 den. **रंग dye** = Skr. N. **रंग**; Skr. **रंगयति**, Pr. **रंगेद्** or **रंगद्**, H. **रंगै**.
- 158 der. **रक् be hindered**, a passive or intransitive, derived from root **रोक्** No. 162.
- 159 der. **रध् or रदु be restrained**, a passive or intransitive, derived from the primary root **हँध्** No. 298.
- 160 den. **रुद् or रुढ be angry** = Skr. P. P. P. **रुष्ट**, Pr. **रुद्ध** (H. C. 4, 414) or **रुद्धु**, Pr. **रुद्धेद्** or **रुद्धद्**, H. **रुढै** or **रुढै**.
- 161 comp. **रेक् bray** = Skr. **रेप्** (acc. sg. neut. **रेट्**) + **क्**; Pr. **रेक्केद्** or **रेक्कद्**, H. **रेकै**.
- 162 comp. **रोक् hinder** = Skr. **रध्** (acc. sg. neut. **रत्**) + **क्**; Pr. **रक्केद्** or **रक्कद्**, H. **रोकै**.
- 163 der. **रोप् stop, plant**; a transitive or active, derived from primary root **रप्**, No. 295.
- 164 den. **लंगड् limp** = Skr. N. **लङ्ग**, Pr. diminutive **लंगड**; Pr. **लंगडेद्** or **लंगडद्**, H. **लंगडै**.
- 165 den. **लव् or लौ reap** = Skr. N. **लव**; Skr. **लवयति**, Pr. **लवेद्** or **लवद्**, H. **लवै** or **लौरे**.
- 166 comp. **लुक् disappear, conceal oneself** = **लुप्** + **क्**; Pr. **लुक्कद्** (H. C. 4, 55), H. **लुकै**. The word **लुप्** properly means "dropping out", "elision"; it is derived from the Skr. root **लुप् break**. This original meaning of the root is still preserved by the Pr. **लुक्कद्**, which means both *break, cut of*, (H. C. 4, 116, where it is said to be =

- Skr. तुङ्) and *disappear, conceal oneself* (H. C. 4, 56, where it is given as an equivalent of the Skr. निली) *
- 167 den. लुभाव् or लुहाव् *covet, be enamoured with* = Skr. N. लोभ; Pr. लोभावद् or लोहावद्, H. लुभावै or लुहावै, (with *u* for *o*, see my Comp. Gramm. § 25).
- 168 der. सज् *be adorned, be prepared*, a passive or intransitive, derived from root साज्, see Appendix No. 24.
- 169 comp. सटक् or सडक् *get away, disappear, conceal oneself* = Skr. सत्र or सद + छ; Pr. सट्कद् or सड्कद्, H. सटकै or सड्कै. The word सत्र means *covering, concealment*. The root सद् becomes सड् in Pr.; see Vr. 8, 51. H. C. 4, 219.
- 170 der. सध् *be settled*, a passive or intransitive, derived from the primary root साध् No. 336.
- 171 den. समुहाव् *be in presence of* = Skr. N. संमुख; Pr. समुहावेद् or समुहावद्, H. समुहावै.
- 172 comp. सरक् *be moved, move* = Skr. सर + छ; Pr. सरकैद् or सरकद्, H. सरकै. Possibly it is a mere variety of the root सड्क्.
- 173 den. सराप् *curse*, denom. made from the Hindi सराप a corruption of the Skr. श्राप; see my Comp. Gramm. § 135.
- 174 der. साठ् or साँट् or साँट् *combine*, a transitive or active, derived from the primary root संट्, No. 323.
- 175 den. सील् *moisten* = Skr. N. शीतल; Pr. सीञ्जलेद् or सीञ्जलद्, H. सीलै. on the absorption of *a* after *i*, see my Comp. Gramm. § 97.
- 176 der. सुधर् *be correct, mend*, a passive or intransitive, derived from the primary root सुधार्, see No. 346.
- 177 den. सुहाव् *be pleased or give pleasure* = Skr. N. सुख; Pr. सुहावेद् or सुहावद्, H. सुहावै.
- 178 den. सुहाव् *be beautiful or make beautiful* = Skr. N. सोम; Skr. शोभयति, Pr. सोहावेद् or सोहावद्, H. सुहावै. This might, however, be a primary root, from the causal of root शुभ्.
- 179 den. सुख् or सुख् *be dry* = Skr. N. शुष्क, Pr. सुखेद् or सुखद्, H. सुखै or सुखे.
- 180 den. सुत् *sleep* = Skr. P. P. P. सुप्त; Pr. सुत्तेद् or सुत्तद्, H. सुतै.
- 181 den. सैत् or सैत् *adjust* = Skr. P. P. P. समाहित, Pr. समाहित (cf. H. C. 2, 99 निहित = Skr. निहित), Ap. सञ्जाहित or सञ्जादित, H. (contracted) सैत्; whence Pr. समाहितद्, H. सैतै or सैते.
- 182 comp. हग् *evacuate* = Skr. हद् + छ; Pr. हगद्, H. हगै (for हकै) ?

* The root लुक् might also be derived from लुच् + छ, from the root लुच् which (like लुप्) means both *cut off* and *disappear*. Or it might be derived from लुब् + छ; the root लुब् meaning *become invisible*.

- 183 comp. हकाव् or हंकाव् *bawl, drive away or keep off* (with shouts) = Skr. हक् + ङ; Pr. हक्कावेद् or हक्कावद्, H. हकावै or हंकावै. This is a pleonastic form of No. 187.
- 184 den. हंकार् *bawl, drive away or keep off* (with shouts) = Skr. हक्कार; Skr. हक्कारयति, Pr. हक्कारेद् or हक्कारद्, H. हंकारै. Connected with roots Nos. 183 and 187.
- 185 हत् *slay* = Skr. P. P. P. हत, Pr. हत् (like निदिभ H. C. 2, 99); Pr. हत्तेद् or हत्तद्, H. हतै.
- 186 comp. हलक् *move* = Skr. ङल + ङ; Pr. हलक्केद् or हलक्कद्, H. हलकै.
- 187 comp. हाँक् *bawl, drive* (with shouts) = Skr. हक् + ङ; Pr. हक्केद् or हक्कद् (H. C. 4, 134), H. हाँकै. See Nos. 183, 184. Probably connected with root भण् or भञ्ज or भाष् *talk* + ङ.
- 188 den. हार् *lose, be beaten, be unsuccessful* = Skr. N. हार, Pr. हारेद् or हारद्, H. हारै. H. C. 4, 31 has हारवद् (for हारावद् by H. C. 3, 150), said to be = नशति; it is merely a pleonastic form of हारै. Hindi has हारवै or हिरावै.
- 189 comp. हैक् *blow* = Skr. भस + ङ; Pr. भसक्केद् or भसक्कद्, Ap. भवँक्कद्, H. हैकै (for धैकै). See No. 92.

APPENDIX.—Primary Roots.*

- 1 ऐच् or एच् *pull, attract* = Skr. आ + ङष्, future आकष्यति (used in the sense of the present), Pr. आचंक्कद् or आदंक्कद् (H. C. 4, 187), H. ऐच् or एच् (with loss of aspiration). See introductory remarks, pp. 39, 40. This root occurs in the shortened form अच् both in Pr. (H. C. 4, 187 अचद्) and in old Hindi (Prithiraj Rasau 27, 38 अचै); see No. 2.
- 2 खैच् or खेच् or खैच् or खेच् *pull* = Skr. ङष्, future ङक्ष्यति (used in the sense of the present); Pr. कच्छद् or कच्छद्, H. खैच्, खेच् or खैच्, खँच् (with transfer of aspiration, see my Comp. Gramm. 132). On the inserted nasal, see *ibidem* §§ 149, 158, H. C. 1, 26, 28. On the change of *a* to *ai* or *e*, see my Comp. Gramm. § 148; here it occurred by assimilation to root ऐच् or एच् No. 1. See introductory remarks pp. 39, 40. In old Hindi this root occurs in the form खँच्, which is much nearer the original Prākṛit form कञ्; and corresponding to it, the old Hindi has a root-form अञ्च् which has evidently been modified from the original form ऐच् (see No. 1), in order to assimilate it to खँच्; just as the original form खँच् has

* These are roots which I was at first inclined to consider to belong to the secondary class.

been modified to खैच in order to assimilate it to ऐच. Thus the two forms खंचै and खंचै occur in the Prithirāj Rasau 27, 38.

पां मंगोल ललरी बीस टकी बर पंचै ।

चौतेगी सब्बाज बान अरि प्रान सु अंचै ॥ *i. e.,*

“The Mangol Khán Lalarí draws twenty daggers, and the four-sworded Sabbáj pulls out the enemy’s life with his arrows.”

- 3 क्वाँड् vomit, let go, release = Skr. कृद्, I. cl. कर्दति, Pr. क्वाँड् (H. C. 4, 91), H. क्वाँडै. The root is also spelled क्वाँटै; and it might be derived from कृद्, VII. cl. कृणति, Pr. क्वाँड् or क्वाँट्, H. क्वाँडै or क्वाँटै (as Pr. भंजद् for Skr. भनक्ति). It might also be derived from the Skr. denominative root कर्द्. X. cl. कर्दयति; as it seems to have been done in H. C. 2, 36 (क्वाँड् from कर्दि).
- 4 क्वाँप् be pressed down, be stamped, be printed = Skr. क्वाँप्, I. cl. क्वाँपति, Pr. क्वाँपद्, H. क्वाँपै. Or perhaps from क्वाँप्, IV. cl. क्वाँपयति.*
- 5 भाँख् or भाख् or भाक् sigh, chatter (wildly), lament, be sorry for = Skr. ध्वाँच्, I. cl. ध्वाँचति, Pr. भाँखद् (H. C. 4, 140), H. भाँखै, भाखै or (disaspirated) भाकै. As to the change of ध्वाँ to भा, compare Pr. भाँयो for Skr. ध्वजः (H. C. 2, 27). As to the meaning, compare the English “croak.”†
- 6 भाँप् throw on, cover = Skr. क्वाँप् throw, Passive क्वाँपते (used actively), Pr. भाँपद्, H. भाँपै. The भाँ for क्वाँ is as in भिञ्जद् for चौयते H. C. 2, 3, and the inserted anusvára, as in जंपद् (H. C. 4, 2. 1, 26, for जप्द्). Or it might be derived from Skr. अधि + क्वाँ, Causal अक्वाँपयति, Pr. भाँपद् or भाँपद् (for अक्वाँपद्, with loss of initial अ see my Comp. Gramm. § 172).
- 7 टक् knock, hammer = Skr. तक्, I. cl. तक्तति, Pr. टक्क्द् (with ट for त as in टगरो H. C. 1, 205), H. टकै (for टक्क् with transfer of aspiration). Compare Skr. टक्कर. See No. 9.
- 8 टाँस् ram, hammer = Skr. तक्, I. cl. तक्तति, Pr. टक्क्द् (as to ट for त, see H. C. 1, 205), H. टाँसै (for टक्क्, with transfer of aspiration from क्वाँ to ट, and change of क्वाँ to स्, see my Comp. Gramm. §§ 11, 132). See No. 10, also Nos. 7 and 9.
- 9 टाँक् or टाँक् ram, hammer, drive in, (nail, &c.) = Skr. तक्, I. cl. तक्तति, Pr. टक्क्द् (as to ट for त, see H. C. 1, 205), H. टाँकै or टाँकै (for टाँक्, with transferred aspiration). See No. 7.
- 10 टाँस् or टाँस् ram, hammer = Skr. तक्, I. cl. तक्तति, Pr. टक्क्द् (cf. H. C. 1, 205), H. टाँसै or टाँसै (for टाँक्). See No. 8.

* The root क्वाँप् also might produce a Pr. passive (used actively) क्वाँपद्, analogous to क्वाँपद् (H. C. 4, 257).

† This verb is noted by Hemachandra not less than five times; in 4, 140 as = संतप् repent, in 4, 148 = विलप् lament or prattle, in 4, 156 = उपालप् scold, in 4, 201 = निःश्वस् sigh, and in 4, 259 = भाप् talk.

- 11 ढाल् or ढार् *send forth, pour out, cast*, a modification of घाड्, No. 14 *q. v.*, cerebralisation transferred to the initial घ from ड.
- 12 थप *fix, settle* = Skr. स्तभ्; Passive स्तभ्यते (used actively), Pr. थप्पद् (formed similarly to क्थिप्पद् from स्फुथ्यते H. C. 4, 257), H. थपै. See footnote on p. 46; थ्य = थ्य = थ्य = थ्य.
- 13 थाप् or ठप् *slap, strike, pat* = Skr. स्तृह्, Passive स्तृह्यते (used actively), Pr. थप्पद् or ठप्पद्, H. थापै or ठपै. See footnote on p. 46; ह्य = थ्य = थ्य = थ्य = थ्य.
- 14 घाड् *send forth, pour out, cast* = Skr. घ्राड्, I. cl. घ्राडते, Pr. घाडद् (H. C. 4, 79), H. घाडै. See No. 11. The Skr. घ्राड् is adopted from the Pr., and is probably a denominative of घ्रद्, P. P. P. of घ्रज् *glide, flow*, Pr. घड्डु = घड्डु = घाड.
- 15 फलंग् *leap* = Skr. प्र+लंघ्, I. cl. प्रलंघति, Pr. पलंगद्, H. फलंगै (with transfer of aspiration).
- 16 फौक् or फौक् *hurl, fling, throw away* = Skr. प्र-इष्, Future प्रेक्ष्यति (used in sense of present), Pr. पेक्खद् or पेंखद्, H. फौकै or फौकै (with transfer of aspiration).
- 17 विन् *weave* = Skr. वृ, IX. cl. वृणाति, Pr. विणद्, H. विनै; see No. 19; also No. I, 237. The Skr. root for *weave* is वे, I. cl. वयति or IV. cl. जयते; it seems impossible to derive the H. root विन् from it; but the roots वृ and वे are probably connected; both mean *cover*.
- 18 बिह् *be spread* = Skr. वि-सृ, Passive विस्त्रियते (for विस्तीर्यते; like क्रियते, त्रियते), Pr. विच्छेद् or विच्छेद्, H. बिहै. Compare Pr. विच्छिन्न in Chanda 2, 21 for Skr. विस्तीर्ण.
- 19 बुन् *weave* = Skr. वृ, V. cl. वृषोति, Pr. वुणद्, H. बुनै, formed like सुन् No. I, 347. See No. 17.
- 20 बोम् *load* = Skr. वृह्, Passive उह्यते (used actively) or Causal Passive वाह्यते, Pr. वुह्मद् (cf. H. C. 4, 245 वुह्मद्), H. बोमै.
- 21 भौज् or भौज् *be wet* = Skr. अभि + अञ्, Passive अभ्यञ्यते, Pr. अभिञ्जद्, H. भौजै or भौजै (with loss of initial अ; see secondary root भौग No. 140).
- 22 भूक् or भौक् or भौक् *talk foolishly, bark* = Skr. भष्, Future भक्ष्यति, Pr. भुक्खद् (H. C. 4, 186, with disaspiration for भुक्खद्), H. भूकै, &c. The original aspirate form भौखै occurs in Hindī. There is an identically spelled root, meaning *thrust, drive*, which probably has a different origin and may be a compound root.
- 23 भेज् *send* = Skr. अभि + अञ्, Passive अभ्यञ्यते (used actively), Pr. अभिञ्जद्, H. भेजै (with loss of initial अ and change of *i* to *e*, see my Comp. Gramm. §§ 172, 148. As to the change of *ya* to *i*, see *ibidem*, § 121.
- 24 साज् *adorn, prepare* = Skr. संज्, Passive सञ्यते (used actively), Pr. सञ्जद्, H. साजै. The Skr. root सञ् has been adopted from the Prākṛit.

APPENDIX

TO "A COLLECTION OF HINDÍ ROOTS."

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